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BIRTHS.

On July 30, at Hamburg, the wife of ALBERT HARTMANN, of a daughter.
On August 31, the wife of A. G. BETHELL, of a daughter.
On September 2, at Kuling, the wife of W. P. KER (British Consul at Nanking), of twin sons.

On September 3, at Soochow, the wife of G. F. MONTGOMERY, Commissioner of Customs, of a son.
On September 6, at Shanghai, the wife of J. H. HINTON, of a daughter.
On September 6, at Shanghai, the wife of V. J. MCGOUGHAN, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On July 27, at Edinburgh, Newington, (South), BEN, youngest son of James Isaac Anderson, Liverpool, to LIZZIE, elder daughter of Robert Torrance, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

On September 5, at Shanghai, GEORGE LOCKE, native of Isle of Wight, aged 77 years.
On the 7th inst, of apoplexy, EDWARD WILLIAM MITCHELL, aged 51 years. Deeply regretted. (By telegram).
SAUNDERS—At Amoy, on the 8th instant, Captain JOHN CORNISH SAUNDERS, aged 77. Deeply mourned.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS "O" SUB CRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, 1906.

COMMERCIAL COMPETITION IN THE NORTH.

(8th September.)

Gloomy news has been brought to Hongkong by a correspondent, who has just returned from a trip to Manchuria, regarding the prospects of trade in the north for countries other than Japan. At the time he left the north, Tairen was still closed against foreign vessels, and it is just possible that since the opening of that port on the 1st inst. conditions have undergone a radical change, but according to our informant the prospects were far from rosy. Despite all that has been said to the contrary, it is maintained that Japanese merchants were being encouraged by their Government, or by officials connected with the Government, to introduce and push Japanese products not merely at the ports but also at all the principal places in the interior. The Japanese traders had penetrated a considerable distance into Manchuria, and where the villages were too small to encourage any hope of any extensive trade being established there were Japanese agencies whose sole purpose was to keep the main arteries of Dai Nippon in the forefront. In fact our correspondent found Japanese and Japanese articles everywhere he went, and he asserts that all the disclaimers of the Ministers of Japan as to the enforcement of the admission laws against Japanese as well as against the traders of other countries were nothing more or less than "sheer bunkum, or at any rate were based on erroneous information." It is admitted that the authorities at Tokyo may have honestly believed that no traders other than those required to supply the needs of the army were being allowed to set foot on Manchurian soil. Declarations to that effect were repeated so often and came from men of such standing and acknowledged integrity that the world at large was forced to accept the statements, and to disregard the asseverations of the people on the spot. But when we remember the energy of the Japanese merchants and their desire to profit by the success of their country's arms in the field, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that by many and devious routes the Japanese have succeeded in forestalling the rush of foreign competition to the north. Even now that Tairen has been declared an open port it does not appear that foreign traders have gained to any extent, and our informant would have us believe that foreigners do not stand the ghost of a chance against the hard-working, long-headed and adventurous Japanese commercial agent. At the present time Manchuria is flooded with Japanese wares which are apparently coming into favour with the Chinese. Whether the business houses established at Hongkong and Shanghai will ever succeed in competing against the Japanese now that they are firmly entrenched at all points where commerce may be developed is a moot question. When the Japanese Government declared that not only would Tairen be opened to foreign trade but vessels flying foreign flags would be allowed to ply between Tairen and the open ports of Japan on an equality with Japanese ships the concession was hailed as another proof of Japan's magnanimity. But our correspondent only saw the reverse side of the medal. He states that numerous steamship lines were running from Japan to the Liaotung Peninsula only some two or three weeks ago, all bent on fastening their claws on the trade coming from the interior. With the opening of Tairen, these Japanese lines immediately lowered their freight charges until now several companies are running their vessels at a loss in order that foreign competition may be killed. It is not a question of dollars and cents; these will come in time, once Japan has settled down as the predominant military and commercial power in the north. It is a question of supremacy in the carrying trade. Japanese companies are prepared to throw away ten dollars in order that they may catch a lakh of dollars. "Keep out the foreign shipping lines at all hazards" is the motto of the Japanese lines, with the result that, if our information is correct, a cut-throat freight war is now in full swing in the north. The Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade shed crocodile tears over the statement made by one of the leading representatives of the N.Y.K. when he said: "It is the duty and object of the N.Y.K. to check the arrogance of foreign steamers to the east of Suez, and Messrs. Butterfield & Swire are still ignorant of the N.Y.K. capacity. Unless they are induced to pay respect to the Japanese mercantile marine flag at least on the Asiatic Line, Japan's influence would be affected." But while the Foreign Board may regret the publicity given to the remark they will not disown to themselves that each and every one is imbued with the same idea. Nobody can quarrel with Japan's desire to foster her trade and seize all the advantages which legitimately fall to her share, but it is the dog-in-the-manger policy to which objection must be taken. Nobody seeks to cast discredit on the flag of the Rising Sun, but the friends of Japan would be the last to desire to see her merchants enact the role of a band of cock-sparrows. Japanese traders have many opportunities of developing a fair and honest trade in the north without resorting to questionable devices to oust competitors. Their agents are scattered over the length and breadth and down of

Manchuria; the railways, mines and manufactures are all operated by Japanese, and we may take it that the Japanese shipping companies will be favoured at the expense of foreign rivals. But there is a limit to the principle of keeping "our ain fish-guts for our ain sea-maws," as the Scotch maxim has it, and Japan will have few friends if she attempts to keep the northern trade a close preserve. Our correspondent who started on his journey to the north in the most optimistic spirit has returned a confirmed pessimist. "There is nothing there for British firms or for the firms of any country except Japan." After the salvos of admiration which celebrated the opening of Tairen to the world, and the enthusiasm with which the Powers hailed Japan's strict adherence to the letter of her promise to open Manchuria to foreign trade, our correspondent's commentary on the commercial salutation in the north acts as a cold douche.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

Shah Jehan was not possessed of a more opulent imagination for oriental magnificence than the Government of Hongkong when it gives free rein to its fantastic fancies. In a recent issue we referred to the opening of the new Harbour Office when a few scattered remnants of people attended a most prosaic function, which was wholly unworthy of the Colony, the institution, or the occasion. The Harbour Office had been removed from its dismal dingy, beamed premises in Des Vaux Road to the handsome structure which is now one of the features of the Praya towards the Canton wharves. We referred to the satisfaction which the office staff, and the Harbour Master, the Hon. Captain L. A. W. Barnes-Lawrence, R.N., in particular, must feel in being transferred from their cramped and utterly inadequate quarters in the old office to the spacious chambers of the new building. Now, more than ever, one is astonished how the staff ever managed to cope with the immense shipping affairs which had to be transacted in the old Harbour Office. That they did so efficiently is admitted by all connected with the shipping of the port, which is a tribute to the capacity—and the ability to work under the most restricted conditions—of the Harbour Master and his chief assistants. But when the staff took possession of the new premises the contractors had not yet left the scene. Since the so-called formal opening, workmen have been busily engaged in completing the internal furnishings of the building. Taken as a whole, the decorations of the interior are quite in accordance with what one would expect to find in a harbour office which has to deal with the shipping of the greatest port in point of tonnage in the world. For the Harbour Office is a business office, built for business purposes, and manned by officers who have business ideas. But the visitor who fails to inspect the Judgment Chamber, where the riff-raff and jetsam of the ocean have to appear, will have missed the treat of a lifetime. There is a long, flagged passage to this Chamber, and the sea-criminal may well fancy himself on the road to perdition. But the opening of a swing door reveals a mass of magnificence, a breadth of ornamentation, which should transfuse the unhappy villain who refused to shovel coal at an engineer's behest. At once he will be awed by the massive grandeur, the stately majesty of the apartment and all that pertains unto it. As a matter of fact, the visitor involuntarily removes his headgear, and treads on tiptoe along the aisle—that is to say, the room—feeling like a hunted heretic caught in the act of desecrating a cathedral. There is the archiepiscopal throne, and a very solid and substantial throne it is, the high-backed, red-cushioned, beautifully-carved structure, which does duty for a common chair, being fittingly supported by a most honourable bench, which has been built to resist a double-dose of San Francisco and Valparaiso earthquakes combined. When Kipling wrote about "elephants apiling teak" he was thinking of the bench for the Marine Court of Hongkong. There is a pulpit—it looks like a pulpit—which ten men of Samson's calibre could not raise, and there the witness, in a sepulchral voice, will chant the gospel according to the Crown. No desk has yet been provided for the miserable sinners to cry "Good Lord, deliver us" because it is understood that the carriages on which it was being conveyed by a regiment of men broke down en route, but it will shortly be in position. One of the most striking features of the Chamber is the "clock"—a term which must find a more grandiloquent substitute. It is erected after the principle of an immense gateway; it looked like another edition of the *Devey* at first sight, but the highly-polished brass railings, the carved scroll-work, the *tout ensemble* in fact, dissipated that idea. There will be golden crowns above the head of the archbishop—that is, the Harbour Master—and memorial tablets will adorn the walls. A most magnificent Chamber with most magnificent furnishings. And that is how the ratepayers' money goes. All this splendour may tame the coal-blackened fireman, make the recalcitrant Swedish fencible hand go on his knees for mercy, strike terror in the hearts of the malicious Malay, the naked Indian, the Chinese crimp, the filibustering Filipino and all the rest of the gang who periodically parade before the Marine Magistrate—but it is all the height of folly. Money has been squandered like water on these furnishings, which are not merely unnecessary but are absolutely out of place, and are calculated to bring the Court into contempt. Why could not the

Government have been content with plain ordinary Court-room accessories, instead of having all this theatrical display of bad taste? The Colony has not a penny to waste; it is in a debt, and from present appearances, that debt is likely to increase. We cannot afford anything more than the simplest necessities of life; everywhere people are pinching themselves to make both ends meet, yet we can afford some way or another to erect this monument to crass idleness. The whole thing is ridiculous, and it is the laughing-stock of the harbour. Shipmasters step into the room, stand amazed for a moment and then depart in spasms of laughter which last until the middle of next week. It would be interesting to know what the Harbour Master, as an officer of the Royal Navy, accustomed to having nothing around him except what was absolutely essential to the business in hand—and then the plainest at that—thinks of all these wonderful furnishings. And it would be more interesting still to learn his thoughts when first he mounts his "throne." Whoever conceived the idea of stocking the Marine Court-room with furniture suitable for Solomon's temple has mistaken his vocation; he should have opened a store in Tottenham Court Road.

A BOON TO THE CHILDREN.

Wonders will never cease. The Governor-in-Council has just issued a round dozen of regulations for maintenance of good order and preservation of property in the public gardens, and children are now to be permitted to lie "upon the grass-plots from time to time set apart for this purpose." This is indeed a concession to the numerous children who take their daily airing in the gardens; and should be appreciated by the useful body of amahs who find it a trial of the flesh, at present, to keep their charges off the grass. It will give that gossiping crowd an opportunity to retail the latest foibles and failings of the households which have the honour to pay them their miserable salaries once a month, and they will now be in a position to dilate at large on the latest scandal, if they feel so "disposed," without being tormented with skirling brats at their knees. But while the Governor-in-Council has undoubtedly granted a great concession to the children, it is to be hoped that parents will not fly away with the idea that their responsibilities have now ceased. Because the Executive Council has seen fit to allow the children to lie on the grass it is not to be supposed that it is intended the children shall be laid out in rows flat on their backs and left there until called for. That is not the idea at all. The Government will accept no responsibility beyond allowing the children to lie, an accomplishment which may easily be acquired after a few lessons. It has also to be observed that the children are not to hop, skip or jump on the grass; they are not to romp and play themselves, or imagine, because the Governor-in-Council has abandoned its attitude of austerity towards the young that they are entitled to practise the phillic-calm, or imitate Lottie Collins. Nor are they to handle the grass, for if they do so they will be punished with the utmost rigour of the law under clause 10, which says: "No person shall pick or handle flowers or plants or do any injury to any plant or tree." Presumably a child may be described as a "person" and grass may be described as a "plant," although with regard to the latter proposition when a horticulturalist starts out to show what he can do in the way of terminological abstrusities there is no saying where he will arrive. Now that the Government has granted this boon, we trust that parents will not labour under any delusion that the Governor-in-Council is entering its dotage. On the contrary, the Governor-in-Council is bent on raising up a band of stalwarts who will support it through thick and thin, whose battlecry will be "Green as grass." It is a far-sighted Government which can reach into the future, but the Hongkong Governor-in-Council is fit for anything, which is rather clumsily put, perhaps, but expresses the idea in the main. There is just this fear that having got this sop, the children will cry for more, like Oliver Twist. It cannot too strongly be impressed on the rising generation that they have already got a great deal more than they deserve—the privilege of lying on the grass at the Public Gardens is more valuable than refined gold. If they want to kick up their heels let them go to the Children's Garden at the Peak, where they may do what they please and nobody will disturb them. Again, they are not to be pulled-up with pride because a benign Governor-in-Council has designed to take notice of them. The concession may be withdrawn at any moment. The word "children" may lead to some confusion, should a harassed gardener or Indian constable be asked to define the term, but we will hope for the best. If it be true that it is more blessed to give than to receive then it must be admitted that Hongkong is blest with a blessed Government indeed.

"FAIRWAY" BUOYS.

(10th September.)
Master Mariners should appreciate the facilities just established for picking up their course on entering or leaving this harbour. After several months of busy work at the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's works, two new buoys, built there under the superintendence of Mr. Guy, of that Company, have now been turned out, and yesterday were towed to their places at the western entrance to the harbour, and moored there, under the supervision of Mr. J. Meugens, boarding-officer, where they form quite one of the features of the harbour. These buoys are built on an iron foundation, painted vermilion, with an open cage-like super-structure, painted alternately, in broad lines, in vermilion and white, the whole surmounted by the Wickham patent lights, which are protected by wire cages. One of the advantages of these lights is that they will burn brilliantly without attention, day and night, for an entire month, consuming very little oil, and only requiring retimming once a month. The lights are fixed in ruby-coloured globes. As these buoys stand some eighteen feet above the surface of the water, they can be seen at a considerable distance, and thus can easily be "picked up," day or night. These new "Fairway" buoys certainly reflect great credit on the Dock Company for the building, as well as on the Harbour authorities for the design.

BRITAIN'S SEA-BORNE TRADE.

(11th September.)

That Hongkong is pre-eminently the leading British port in point of tonnage, the recent statistics of the sea-borne trade of the United Kingdom will sufficiently show. The last number of the *Daily Mail Overseas* contains a summarized statement of the remarkable record of Britain's commercial power gathered from the Blue-book on "the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom for the Year 1905" just issued. The total number of vessels of all nationalities which entered at ports in the United Kingdom during the year was 66,840, with a tonnage of 55,023,974. The total of trade, entries and clearances, amounted to 112,040,734 tons, as against 104,773,168 tons in 1903. London naturally occupies first place with 10,814,115 tons entered. Liverpool comes next with 7,806,844 tons, and Cardiff next with 4,337,720 tons. In 1903 Dover only entered 951,662 tons, whereas last year the total rose to 2,928,741. Hongkong takes an easy lead over the British capital. There were in 1905 217,909 arrivals of 17,142,393 tons, into this port, and 224,849 departures of 17,042,698 tons. The total tonnage entering and clearing during last year, amounted to 34,185,091 tons. In proportion the tonnage of Hongkong represents more than a fourth of the aggregate for the whole of the United Kingdom. Reverting to the statement in the Blue-book we find the total number and tonnage of vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, which were actually employed during 1905, in the home and foreign trade, or in fishing, were 14,521 vessels and 10,397,761 tons. The number of persons employed numbered 263,686 as against 257,937 in 1903, and 259,489 in 1904. The number of British, foreigners, and lascars employed in these three years were as follows:

British. Foreigners. Lascars.

1903 ... 176,520 ... 40,396 ... 41,021

1904 ... 176,975 ... 39,832 ... 42,082

1905 ... 180,492 ... 39,711 ... 43,483

The total tonnage of vessels built (exclusive of vessels either for the Royal Navy or for foreigners) was 851,433 tons last year, compared with 639,069 in 1903. The tonnage of vessels built for foreigners was last year 197,015—234 vessels.

CHINESE EXCLUSION IN CANADA.

At a specially convened meeting of the Kootenay Fruit-Growers' Association held recently at Nelson, Canada, several speeches were delivered against the prohibitive tax imposed upon Chinese for admission into the Dominion. A rational view of the value of the Chinese in developing the agricultural resources of the territory has been taken by the members of the Fruit-Growers' Association, who, by a large majority, carried the following resolution: "Resolved, that while regretting the necessity of taking a stand antagonistic to the views of many of our fellow provincials, this association, in furtherance of the objects of its incorporation, is compelled to recommend that the policy of exclusion of Chinese labour by the imposition of a prohibitive tax be modified to the extent that Chinese engaged as agricultural labourers, or domestic servants, be allowed to enter the Dominion free of head tax, a system of supervision, under the auspices of the Dominion Government to be instituted to ensure that Chinamen so admitted are not allowed to engage in other lines of labour." Several paragraphs of recitals preceded the resolution, detailing the labour situation in the Kootenay from the fruit-growers' standpoint.

FATHER-GENERAL OF THE JESUITS.

Reuter informs us to-day that Father Weinz, a German Jesuit, has been elected General of the Jesuits. The Vicar-General of the Society, Father Ruggero Predi, was designated for the *ad interim* office by the late General in the prescribed way. Not for many years has the permanent post of General been held by an Italian, and it was anticipated that Father Predi's election was perhaps the more probable on that account. Father Weinz has, however, been elected. For the election the voters represented over 15,500 Jesuits in different parts of the world. For the purposes of government, the Society is divided into five groups, and these again are partitioned into a number of "provinces." The English-speaking section, with the six provinces of England, Ireland, Canada, New York, Missouri, and New Orleans, numbers 2,754 Jesuits.

SURGERY VERSUS CRIME.

(12th September.)

In these days of remarkable medical discoveries one need not be surprised at anything new that may emanate from the brains of the followers of *Æsculapius*, but it is somewhat startling to read in an American exchange that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children "is largely responsible" for certain surgical operations which are being performed, as experiments, by a committee of surgeons in Philadelphia, for the purpose of eradicating the crime-germ in those children whose antecedents and environments, after careful inquiry, point to the possibility of their becoming criminals. According to the statement of "nine eminent physicians and surgeons," who met together in solemn convocation in Philadelphia, at the end of July, the object of these operations is "to deprive children of criminal tendencies." The journal from which we quote goes on to say that there were two operations performed on the brain, three on the eyes, and two further operations for "nervousness," seven children in all being operated upon, and, of course, with the consent of the parents and guardians. These seven, it is curious to read, were "picked from a large number of others, as showing a tendency to evil and criminality," and who appeared to be "destined to a career of evil-doing" (it would be interesting to know how those nine eminent physicians and surgeons arrived at their deductions) "unless something was done to alter their organization." And the journal goes on to tell us that "the medical profession is deeply interested in these experiments, and it is intended to perform a large number of experiments on feeble-minded youths, and those who show a criminal tendency, if these experiments prove successful." Experiments for the cure of consumption, tuberculosis, and other fell diseases, in an advanced stage, having failed, is it that the medical fraternity are giving up, and no longer seeking cures for physical ills, are turning their attention to the cure of moral ills?

THE BUDGET FOR 1907.

(13th September.)

At the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon, His Excellency the Governor presented the Colonial Estimates for 1907. According to custom Sir Matthew Nathan, in submitting the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the next financial year, supported them with his explanatory remarks, a brief report of which appears in another column. The Appropriation Bill, the first reading of which was passed to-day, calls for an expenditure, apart from the Military Contribution, of \$5,202,135. The amount provided in the Estimates for the contribution to the Imperial Government for the defence of the Colony in 1907 is \$1,229,605, so that the aggregate expenditure to be provided by the Colony is \$6,431,740. Of this total \$5,221,040 is chargeable to ordinary expenditure, the balance, viz. \$1,210,700, being set against the item Public Works Extraordinary. Compared with the current year the amount to be expended in 1907 is rather more than six lakhs of dollars less, of which the reduction in public works alone represents three and a half lakhs. The revenue statement presents the gloomy side of the Estimates. The amount which the framers of the Budget expect to raise during 1907 is one of \$6,448,025, inclusive of \$300,000 which, it is anticipated, will be realized from land sales. This represents in round figures a shrinkage of \$900,000 compared with the approved estimates for the present year, in which it may be well to remember was included the preposterous suggestion of the transfer of the Widows and Orphans Fund balance (\$249,000) to the general revenue of the Colony. When the proposal was first mooted the idea was strongly opposed by the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and we take pleasure in recording the fact that the monstrous inequity of the proposal is, after all, finally abandoned. The enormous decline in the revenue is, as might have been expected, accounted for principally by a largely reduced sum tendered for the Opium Monopoly commencing in March next. The deficit in this principal source of the Colony's revenue is \$490,000. The next sensible diminution is that on the profits of subsidiary coins. Thanks to the policy which tolerated the flooding of the Colony by the discredited coins of a neighbouring mint, there is not likely to be found any outlet for the token silver currency bearing the King's effigy, and in consequence the taxpayers have the comforting knowledge that no less than \$120,000 will be lost to the Colony from this easy source of revenue alone. From the fact that there are less land sales expected the loss entailed is estimated to be one of \$100,000; \$300,000 is looked upon as the raisable amount from proceeds of sales of land in the coming year as against \$400,000—the revised figure for the current year. Other heads of revenue show inconsiderable differences. An abstract of expenditure showing the differences between the two years 1906 and 1907 has been compiled and laid before the Council this afternoon. The respective increases are detailed as follows:

Personal Emoluments:—	
New Posts (temporary)	\$ 45,331
Stipulated Increments	5156
Posts placed in Grading	11,451
Scheme (with stipulated increments due)	5,805
Increase of Salaries	4,780
Allowances	9,957
Other Items	2,331
Total	69,006

Special Expenditure	\$13,300
Charge on account of Public Debt	7,680
Ecclesiastical and Charitable Service	8,705
Miscellaneous Services	1,421
Public Works, Recurrent	28,300
Total Increase	\$52,412
As set off against the increases, the reductions involved under the various heads might be summarized as follows:—	
Personal Emoluments:—	
Higher Exchange	\$117,615
Exchange Compensation	96,712
Abolition of Posts	19,500
Reductions on New Appointments	9,438
Allowances	2,746
Other Charges	93,748
Special Expenditure	15,400
Pensions	21,094
Military Contribution	110,074
Total Decrease exclusive of P. W. Extraordinary	\$486,537
Public Works Extraordinary	35,100
Deduct Increase	\$52,412
Total Decrease inclusive of P. W. Extraordinary	\$625,215

The rate of exchange at which sterling salaries and exchange compensation were computed for the current year is 1s. 8d. the dollar and as the average demand rate ruled higher at the end of each month, it needs not much explanation to discover the saving in "personal emoluments" which, after all, is in part a reimbursement to the Colonial exchequer of exchange and double exchange compensation which the taxpayers have been called upon, though unjustly, to pay to the servants of the Colony who had the good fortune—whatever their qualifications—to hail from a country with a gold standard of currency. With the gloomy outlook of further taxation impending will there be any hold enough to suggest a superabundance of "cash" in the Colonial Treasury wherewith to grant the gold-paid Civil Servants a further bonus by calculating their salaries for payment in the currency of the Colony at the arbitrary rate of 1s. 8d. to the dollar? With the Estimates framed on their present basis, all sterling payments being calculated at the rate of 1s. 8d. dollar, it is just possible to barely make an adjustment at a considerable sacrifice of "public works extraordinary." Were the suggestion once urged upon the Council in all seriousness to overburden the Colony by the extra payment in the endeavour to reckon the sterling payments at 1s. 8d. to be acted upon, the inhabitants should be now in a position of perplexity to discover ways and means to meet the philanthropic generosity of those who consider the benefit of but a few against the interests of the majority. We have no doubt that efforts will not be relaxed to obtain the extra bonus for the sterling paid men, and probably such endeavours will be made from high quarters, too. But if the unofficial members of the Council presume to be what they are—the representatives of the public—it should be their duty to consider the interests of their constituents before being too liberal in relaxing the purse strings of the Colony at a time when, on the Governor's own showing, the Colony can ill afford to err on the side of liberality.

SAILORS' AND SOLDIERS' HOME.

(14th September.)
In all sea-port towns throughout the world, there are "Homes," "Resorts," or "Refuges," for our friend "Jack ashore," and, without having, at the moment, actual figures handy, we think we may say that Hongkong, for its size as regards territorial area, is not far behind many of the largest shipping ports in Europe in that respect. At West Point there is the usual "Sailors' Home," in Arsenal Street there is the "Sailors' and Soldiers' Home," and further along the Praya is the Sailors' Coffee-rooms and Restaurant, instituted by the Rev. J. H. Francis after much strenuous effort to that intent. Of these the first is, of course, Government-maintained (to a certain extent), while the others aim at being self-supporting. But at present we are dealing more especially with the Home in Arsenal Street, an appeal in reference to which appears in another column. Five years ago had considerable support, without direct appeal to the Public, chiefly from the Naval and Military authorities, whose patronage is naturally chiefly sought. But latterly, owing to the reduction of the British Squadron on the Asiatic Station, the conditions have been changed, and the income of the Home has been reduced by nearly 50 per cent. As will be seen, there is still a debt of £673, but this is free from interest, as it was lent to the Home by the Army and Navy Committee of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in England. But now, it appears, several improvements and alterations have become necessary to make the place attractive, and to enable those responsible to carry on the work in a way that it should be carried on, and it is for this reason that the committee of management are now appealing for the first time, to the public for funds. The amount at present required is small—only \$5,000, and it is hoped that some of the generous and thoughtful members of the various communities in this Colony will come forward with such assistance as the worthy object of their donations should prompt them to give.

SUGAR REFINING INDUSTRY.

The progress of the sugar refining industry in Japan is watched with considerable interest by those concerned in the trade in Hongkong. The jealous eye which is kept on the industrial movements of the Island Empire can not be regarded otherwise than with justifiable cause, since in every branch of commerce Japan is being looked upon as by far the most formidable competitor in the Far Eastern markets. From a recent number of the *Japan Chronicle* the information reaches us that the long-talked-of incorporation of

the Tokio and Osaka Sugar Refining Companies has at last been agreed upon, and it is estimated that the profits will be largely increased after incorporation by the economy effected in working expenses. The Tokio company has been spending about a million yen and the Osaka company about ¥600,000 yearly merely in competing with each other, and the whole of this expense will be saved upon incorporation. The capital of the new company will be ¥12,000,000, including ¥4,000,000, the capital of the Tokio company, and the ¥8,000,000 capital of the Osaka company. The balance of ¥6,000,000 is to be offered for public subscription. The monthly output of sugar of the Tokio company is 80,000 piculs, and that of the Osaka concern 60,000 piculs, making a total of 140,000 piculs per month, or 1,680,000 piculs per annum. Taking the expenses of competition at 50 sen per picul, the incorporation will result in the saving of ¥840,000 per annum. While the leading companies are seeking to consolidate their positions by amalgamation, the operation of the smaller companies is attended with encouraging success. The Formosa Sugar Refining Company has cleared a net profit during the past half year of ¥87,512, including a surplus brought over. Of this sum, ¥12,000 has been placed to the legal reserve; ¥60,000 to the reserve for the depreciation in the value of machinery, plant and buildings, ¥18,400 paid in the bonuses to the officials; ¥100,000 for a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and a surplus of ¥97,111 carried forward. A general meeting of the company approved a proposal to increase the capital by ¥4,000,000 for the extension of the factory and the construction of an alcohol factory. The need of our local refineries to keep abreast of Japanese competition, especially in the expanding markets of North China, is self-evident; for the enormous increases of capital, coupled with the fact of amalgamation of the principal factories, point to a determination on the part of Japanese refineries to be ready to meet the demands of neighbouring markets as soon as ever China is restored to its condition in the matter of trade.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

JAPANESE SQUADRON.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 8th September, 11.30 a.m.
A Japanese naval squadron will visit England and America next year. The squadron will leave Japan in March.

TOKYO TRAMS.

RENEWED ROWDYISM.

GOVERNMENT DISAPPROVES INCREASED FARES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 8th September, 11.30 a.m.
The attack on the tramway depots and cars was renewed at Tokyo yesterday.
It is understood that the Government, while strongly condemning the rowdyism of the Socialists, disapproves the increase which has been made in the fares.

AN ABORTIVE RISING.

REVIVAL OF BOXERISM.

LEADERS OF 1900 MASSACRE KILLED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 10th September, 11.20 a.m.
On the 18th August, a number of Boxers entered the city of Tsouin-hsien, in Shensi.
They demanded the lives of all foreigners in the city and also of the native Christians.

The city Magistrate refused to yield to the demand and took all the Christians into his yamen for protection.
On the 19th idem a German lieutenant, who happened to be passing through, led the Chinese soldiers against the Boxers who were established in a temple.
In the fight which ensued 11 Boxers were killed and 42 others taken prisoners, including, it is said, several leaders who took part in the historical massacre of 1900.

Tsouin-hsien is reported to be all quiet again.

THE TOKIO RIOTS.

ANOTHER MASS MEETING HELD.

TRAMWAY COMPANIES THREATENED.

TROOPS REINFORCE POLICE FORCE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 12th September, 11.5 a.m.
The Tramway Companies held another meeting at Tokio yesterday.

At the meeting the original resolutions for the amalgamation of the Companies and for the enforcement of increased fares on the lines operated by the Companies, were finally confirmed.

This decision has been made known; a mass meeting was subsequently held. Amidst considerable excitement a resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that the amalgamated companies will be made to repent for forcing the increased fares upon the public against popular clamour.

The condition in Tokio is considered to be serious. Troops have been called for the purpose of reinforcing the police with a view to meet any emergency. Disturbances are anticipated.

THE TOKIO AGITATION.

EXCITEMENT DECREASING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 13th September, 2.25 p.m.
The agitation in Tokio in connection with the increased tram fares is decreasing.

The gendarmerie assisted by guards and regiments of cavalry are augmenting the mounted police who are patrolling the streets and parks.

NEWCHWANG.

CONTINUANCE OF JAPANESE ADMINISTRATION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 14th September, 12.35 p.m.
The withdrawal of Japanese Military Administration at Newchwang has been postponed to the end of the year.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

M. BAKHMATIEFF PROMOTED AMBASSADOR.

AT TOKIO.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 15th September, 2 p.m.
Russia will promote M. Bakhmatieff to be Ambassador at Tokio.

THE LAUNCH COLLISION.

COXSAIN UNDER MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE.

Wong Shing, coxswain, of the Mitsui Russian Kaisha's steam launch *Mitko*, appeared on remand before Mr. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court this forenoon, charged with the manslaughter of two children in Vanchai Bay, on the night of the 10th inst.
Mr. C. F. Dixon, of the office of Mr. John Hastings, appeared on behalf of the defendant.
It will be remembered that this case arose out of a collision between defendant's launch and a sampan, the latter being at anchor at the time. The result of the collision was that the sampan was turned over and two children were drowned. Defendant had that the sampan exhibited no lights, while the sampan people contended that there was a light burning just before the collision occurred.
Mr. Dixon submitted that he knew nothing about the case and asked for another adjournment.
His Worship said that he did not know at present what would be done with the case; he might hold a death inquiry instead.
The next hearing of the case was set down for Friday, at 2.15 p.m. Bail \$500.

A TRAMWAY CASE.

IS AN OFFICE COOLIE A WORKMAN?

Li Kam, an office coolie, said to be employed in Messrs. Douglas, F. A. Hazland, at the Police Court this morning, with refusing to pay his tram fare while travelling on car No. 36, yesterday, between Whitty and Arsenal Streets. The facts of the case, as alleged, were that defendant was deputed to board a workman's car each day and to note whether the cars were patronised by workmen. Yesterday, when the conductor asked for his fare, defendant said, "I am a coolie, and I am not a workman." The conductor refused to let him travel, and he refused to pay first-class fare. A representative of the Tramway Company said he did not want to press the charge, and his Worship discharged the defendant.

A DISHONEST COMPRADORE.

CONVICTED OF THEFT.

Cheung Lam Hing, who gave his birth place as Japan and his occupation as assistant compradore on board the steamer *Anton Maru*, was charged before Mr. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a box containing \$300 worth of fishing line, the property of a merchant residing at 44, Kowloon Street, valued at \$12, the property of a merchant residing on business at 145, Des Voeux Road Central, a gold finger-ring, valued at \$27, the property of the compradore of the same vessel, and pawning the ring without the owner's authority. All this was alleged to have occurred between Thursday and Friday last. The defendant pleaded guilty to all, but the last two charges. It appeared from the evidence heard that accused was about to leave the employ of the ship. Before doing so, however, he asked the compradore for the loan of his ring, saying that it would be returned later. Defendant then made preparations to leave the ship. On board the vessel at

the time was a case containing expensive fishing line and some blankets, which were consigned to some other port. Defendant called a sampan, had the property mentioned above carried on board the sampan, and cleared a report made to the police. Somehow or other defendant heard that the police were after him and he promptly returned the case of fishing line to the shipper and sent the compradore the pawn ticket for his ring. Sergeant Egan after long searching found defendant walking along Bonham Strand yesterday afternoon and took him in charge. His Worship sentenced the man to six months' hard labour.

TRESPASSERS CAN'T BE PROSECUTED.

BUT THEY CAN BE FLUNG OUT.

The laws of trespass in this Colony are indeed curious and at times annoying. For instance, a man found wandering on "Crown land" and being unable to produce a permit showing why he is there can be prosecuted and severely dealt with by a magistrate. On the other hand a man found wandering on "private land," notwithstanding there is a sign to the effect that "Trespassers will be prosecuted," is committing no offence within the meaning of the law. But there is a remedy for the individual on whose grounds appear the sign. "Trespassers will be prosecuted." The remedy was given by Mr. F. A. Hazland, at the Police Court, this morning, when a barber and a stonecutter were charged before him with trespassing on the grounds of the Milling Company, at Tsung Kwan O, yesterday. His Worship contended that trespassing on private grounds was no offence according to the Ordinance, and that the sign "Trespassers will be prosecuted" meant nothing, so it is a mere farce. The only remedy land-owners had for such cases was to "put them out," at the same time taking care that unnecessary violence was avoided. He then discharged the defendants, and gave instructions to Inspector Langley to inform Mr. Rennie of his decision and the remedy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

AUSTRALIAN TRADE AGENTS.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."
Sir,—I have perused your leading article of August 21st respecting the past spasmodic, erratic and for the most part futile efforts, of various Australian Government Trade Agents, with considerable pleasure.
I am interested in the lumber trade. I had been advised of the arrival in Shanghai of the Queensland agent and visited him. I was shown an extensive set of timber samples and permitted the use of an interesting booklet, printed by his Government, concerning forestry. Afterwards it was able to place me in direct communication with two of the principal lumber men of Queensland and furnished me with recent ruling market rates of many of the lines. A quick inquiry happening a few days afterwards, without hesitation, a cable was despatched by him and I was able to do some small opening business.
I have read somewhere concerning two men writing a book on identical lines; here is an incident of similarity in your tender mercies. An Australian State-hope to establish a permanent and mutually remunerative connection with Hongkong, it must have a resident agent who is not merely an official nominee but directly in touch with the merchants of his own country, with an office for the display of the chief products of his State, and should be in a position to book orders; also you recommend that the agent "should be capable of giving advice respecting exports and imports, in fact, stand as a perpetual Australian exposition of Colonial products." All that you suggest has been carried out here in Shanghai for the Queensland Government prior to the publication of your article. I was quite struck with the display of leathers, meats and general food stuffs.
As an old British resident of China I am pleased to notice the progress of our young branches in the Southern Seas, and was gratified to read in the *Telegraph* that over three-fourths of the imports into Australia last year, amounting to many millions sterling, were received from the old Country.
I agree so heartily with your sagacious and practical leader that I felt it my duty to send this letter, more especially as so many of the methods indicated by you to foster trade between Australia and China are being carried out in this centre.
I enclose my card and remain—Yours truly,
CEDAR.

Shanghai, September 6th, 1906.

YELLOW FEVER.

PANAMA CANAL AND HONGKONG.

The following circular despatch from Lord Elgin to the Governor of Hongkong is printed in the current issue of the *Gazette*:—
Downing Street, 1st March, 1906.
Sir,—I have the honour to enclose three copies of a pamphlet on the "Prevention of Yellow Fever" which has been prepared at the request of Professor Robert Boyce, M.B., F.R.S., Professor of Pathology in the University of Liverpool, in the light of recent experience gained at New Orleans and in British Honduras.

2. I am anxious that this pamphlet should be circulated as widely as possible in the Colony under your Government, and I shall be glad if you will inform me how many copies will be required for the purpose.—I have, etc.,
ELGIN.
Appended to the above is the following minute of the Principal Civil Medical Officer:—
Yellow fever has not hitherto been met with in this Colony.
The climatic conditions are favourable.
The *Stegomyia fasciata* has not been found here but the *Stegomyia scutellaris*, which is merely a variety of the same species, is widespread throughout the Colony. Arguing from the analogy of malaria, which may be conveyed by any variety of anopheles, we may assume that if yellow fever is introduced here it would spread readily.
The anti-malarial measures which are now being taken by the Government tend also to reduce the number of mosquitoes generally (including the *Stegomyia*) and so reduce the liability of the spread of yellow fever, should it be introduced.
I believe we have at present no line of steamers trading direct to yellow fever infected ports.
As Sir Patrick Manson has pointed out, the opening of the Panama Canal will almost certainly lead to the introduction of the infection of yellow fever into Asia, and it behoves us therefore to keep down the number of mosquitoes as much as possible, so that when this great work is completed we shall not be caught unawares.

PREACH FLEET ARRIVE.

On return from their northern cruise, their last port being Shanghai, three arrived in the harbour this morning five French destroyers, the *Javeline*, 307 tons, with seven guns, Commander Sagol-Donvaux, the *Fronda*, 350 tons, with seven guns, Commander Lieut. de Saint-Seine, the *Francisque*, 352 tons, seven guns, Commander Lieut. Garreau, the *Sabre*, 307 tons, seven guns, Commander Lieut. Hallier and *Kopite*, 307 tons, seven guns, Commander Lieut. Vincent-Brechignac.

Later in the afternoon the French armoured cruiser, *Guysard*, 9,376 tons, 14 guns, Commander Captain Ridoux, arrived, and took up her position in the Naval anchorage, the usual salutes being exchanged. This fleet is, we understand, on its way to Saigon.

THE RULE OF THE ROAD.

AND THE WHISTLE NOISANCE.

About two weeks ago we reported in these columns that in order to obviate any question of hardship on the launch-masters plying in this harbour, who were fined by the Marine Magistrate for unlawful use of their whistles, when under way as well as when made fast to any vessel or pier, the Harbour Master was preparing a set of simple rules, embodying the Board of Trade regulations on the subject, a copy of which was to be furnished to each launch-owner, master and coxswain and a copy also kept on board each launch. These rules have now been drawn up and prepared for publication, and after the issue to the masters of the launch-owners, there should be no excuse for the improper use of the whistles, and a consequent diminution in the number of prosecutions of offenders. These rules set forth clearly the use of the whistle and the meanings of signals given by them. They also treat of the position of the lights necessary to be exhibited at night. Briefly, the rules set forth that the steam-boats shall carry white lights, the height of the beam of the vessel above her side-light, which must be the usual red and green lights for port and starboard, but when towing another vessel such steam-boat shall exhibit two white lights instead of one, but the tow shall only show her side-lights. As regards the whistling in a fog, a vessel shall go at a very moderate speed and blow a long blast every two minutes, but if under way and stopped by the fog, she must blow two long blasts at the same interval, but if at anchor in a fog she shall ring a bell, ringing in a fog she shall give a long and two short blasts, the two long the same, but shall not use any other signal. Then, as regards signals of direction, it is shown that a short blast or two short blasts indicate the whistler's intention of going to starboard or port, respectively, while three short blasts is "going full speed astern." Steam-vessels meeting, end on, shall alter their helm, so as to pass port to port, and if crossing, the vessel on the port of the other shall keep out of the way, and steam-boats shall keep out of the way of sailing vessels. Over-taking vessels shall also keep out of the way of the vessel ahead. In fairways and channels steam-vessels, when practicable shall keep to the side which is on their starboard. Finally, no steam-vessel shall use her whistle except as laid down above, and any unlawful use will subject the user to a penalty not exceeding \$100, or imprisonment in default, not exceeding three months.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

DEATH OF AN EXPECTANT PREFECT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 7th September.
Wong Tai Kwan, expectant prefect, died on the 17th day of the 7th moon (5th inst.). He had been deputed by the Viceroy of the 10th Kwang to deal with the new taxes imposed on salt. He was to have been promoted an Imperial Commissioner in London.

INJURED BY LIGHTNING.

At 1 p.m. on the 6th instant, the wind blew fiercely in Canton and heavy showers of rain fell. A man sitting in his house outside the Professional Gate was injured by the lightning, the hair on his head being burned off.

EXAMINATION OF POLICE STUDENTS.

The Canton Police College has issued a notification stating that an examination will be held on the 26th and 27th days of this moon (14th and 15th inst.) and all the police students, who have completed their studies must assemble in the hall of the said college and present themselves for examination on those days without bringing any stationery. Those who pass the examination will obtain good recommendations from the Superintendent of Police.

YUET-HAN ENGINEER EXPECTED.

Canton, 8th September.
It is reported that the chief engineer of the Yuet-han railway will reach Hongkong on the 21st or 22nd day of this moon (9th or 10th inst.) Messrs. Wong Wu Chuen, Leung Loi Chuen and Fook Kim San, members of the Railway Company, were sent down to Hongkong on the 20th day of this moon (8th inst.) for his reception at Canton.

CELEBRATIONS FOR CONSTITUTION.

The Canton Chamber of Commerce has received from Tientsin a telegram that an Imperial edict is issued on the 13th day of this moon (1st inst.) ordering celebrations to be held on the granting of a Constitution to the Empire on the 21st of this moon (9th inst.).

PRISONER'S HARD LABOUR.

The Tepper Cemetery in Chuen Lung Hau, a place in the eastern suburb, being within the position in which the Canton Public Garden is situated, has to be removed. A site near the eastern parade ground has been selected for it, and the deputy of the public garden has petitioned the magistracy to send 120 prisoners, labouring in the industrial department, to work there.

A THEATRE CONFISCATED.

Canton, 11th September.
Yesterday Viceroy Shum instructed the Pun Yi Magistrate to confiscate the Cheung Lok Theatre at Honam for assaulting the master of Kwong Yan College, Canton. The order was duly carried into effect.

SCHOLARS' MEETING.

Yesterday a meeting was held in Nam Mow College at Honam for the purpose of making arrangements to again celebrate the constitution of China, on the 28th day of this moon (16th inst.).

EXECUTION OF PIRATES.

On the 22nd day of this moon (10th inst.) the Pun Yi Magistrate ordered seven criminals—Chuan Ah-kou, Leung Ah-kou, Leung Ah-ngau, Wu Ah-loong, Li Ah-tei, Li Ah-kio, and Hoah Yun, to be tied up in the judgment-hall and sent to execution. They had been found guilty of taking part in the piracy of the *Sai-nam* running from Canton to Wuchow.

The following items are from the *Canton Daily News*—

YUET-HAN RAILWAY.

The directors of the Yuet-han Railway held another meeting on the 9th inst., to discuss the various subjects before the several committees.
Mr. Wong Shu Ping whose leave of absence has expired returned the same day but was not present at the meeting.

The questions of the iron bridge, railway bank, and mechanics school were brought up again, and it was decided to only establish the Bank at present and wait for the completion of the road before considering the other two features of the work.

LANDLORDS' TROUBLES.

Chinese landlords at least come in for their share of trouble with errant tenants.

A rich merchant, Wong Ting Fan, reports to the provincial supervisor that he bought two houses at public auction and notified the tenants to move. This they refused to do saying they had agreed to no fixed time to move and would not do so now.

The supervisor ordered the Chief of Police to see that they be moved within 10 days.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The Viceroy has notified all officials and the public of the adoption of a constitutional government and issued orders to all the officials to prepare to adopt the new rules.

The first step to be taken is to correct the old habits of officers in all services and to work reforms in all villages step by step until the whole province is well under the reform movement.

Everyone in office must at once take steps to prepare himself for the rigid orders which will come from the Imperial office.

THE YUET-HAN RAILWAY.

ARRIVAL OF CHIEF ENGINEER.

Canton, 12th September, 1906.
The chief engineer of the Canton-Hankow Railway arrived at Canton from Shanghai on the 11th day of this moon (9th inst.). He was heartily welcomed and invited to a banquet in a flower boat tendered in his honour by the members of the Railway Company. Next day he left for his own country and promised to return and assume the duties of his office in a few days.

THE WONG SHIA RECLAMATION.

The reclamation at Wong Shia in the western suburb, which was bought by San Hui Chi for the use of the Yuet-han Railway was recently occupied by certain unauthorised people when the operation of the line was temporarily stopped. Now that the work will be recommenced, the Railway Company has therefore petitioned the Nam Hoi Magistrate to evict the squatters from their unauthorised occupation.

GAOL MUTINY APPREHENDED.

Recently Viceroy Shum instructed his subordinates to order their respective gaols to make a careful inspection and keep close watch over the prisoners, as it was feared an outbreak would occur in the public prisons.

The following items are from the *Canton Daily News*—On the 10th inst. Tse Tow Chai, chief shareholder of the railway Company, and chief engineer Kwang paid a formal visit to the Viceroy. That official was not at leisure and refused to see them.

FREE SCHOOLS.

Mr. Wong, a very rich Chinese resident of Canton, has expressed the wish to join several rich gentlemen in the establishment of four schools for the poor people in the city. His plan is to have each school contain room for fifty students and to make the term last five years. Board, lodging, books, and clothes will all be furnished by the school.

U.S. GUNBOATS.

The U. S. S. *Wilmington* leaves Canton for Cavite this morning.

The U. S. S. *Concord*, which arrived on the 11th inst. will relieve her.

VICEROY SHUM'S TRANSFER.

Canton, 13th Sept., 1906.
The Chinese Imperial Proclamation of the 23rd day of this moon (11th inst.) states that His Excellency Shum Chun Chuen is appointed Viceroy of Yunnan and Kwei-chow provinces and he is to be replaced by His Excellency Chau Fu.

RIBBRY AT WHITE CLOUD MONASTERY.

At midnight, on the 23rd day of this moon (11th inst.), a gang of armed bandits entered the White Cloud Monastery, on the White Cloud Hill, and closed the door after them, proclaiming that they were coming to search for ammunition. By this means about 1,000 visitors in the monastery were robbed and a large quantity of booty carried away by the thieves. The neighbouring guard were immediately apprised of the robbery by the sounding of gongs, but their assistance arrived too late when the robbers were beyond reach.

FATAL COLLISION.

On the 24th day of this moon (12th inst.) a junk, towed by a launch, collided with a boat in the Canton river. This collision caused the sinking of the sampan and a boat with 15 passengers who were drowned. The crew of the junk did not assist in the work of rescue, but another junk coming along at the time, the

THE HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING AND DYING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The ninth ordinary annual meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving, and Dyeing Co., Ltd., was held at the office of the general managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on Saturday, September 15, 1906, for the purpose of receiving the report of the consulting committee and statement of accounts, to 31st July, 1906.

There were present, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson (Chairman), Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Mr. A. G. Wood (consulting committee), Messrs. A. Shaw (manager), A. Gittins, C. H. Ross, F. Smyth, Yuen Kam, Ho U. Shing, Lo Cheong Shui, Fok Kam Yin, Cheong Ming, Dor Fok, and A. Brook Smith (secretary).

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, subject to your approval, I propose to take the report and statement of accounts, which have been in your hands for several days as read. During the first five months of the year covered by the accounts now before you, a very satisfactory demand was experienced for our yarn, but the same cannot be said of the period since January last. The outlook in May was so discouraging that the General Managers decided to resort to "short time," and, in the absence of any improvement in the demand for yarn, the mills were confined to very moderate dimensions. I may mention, however, that everything is in readiness for again running "full time," directly the position warrants such a course being adopted. Whilst the outlook does not lead one to anticipate much activity in the near future, I incline to the opinion that, once trade is adjusted to the present high level of exchange, we may reasonably expect to find an outlet for all we can produce. Some of you will doubtless recollect that in 1902, when "T. P." on London touched 1/6, we also passed through what may be termed an adjustment period. During the latter part of that year we sold very little, but, as dealers were then realizing good profits on contracts effected at higher rates of exchange, deliveries were not unsatisfactory. For the past few months the reverse has been the case, and I regret to say that there have already been some serious failures among the local native yarn merchants, which have adversely affected the yarn business. It is satisfactory to note that indications point to good crops of cotton in America and India, an essential factor for the welfare of the cotton-spinning industry. Your property is in first-rate condition, and all stocks have been taken over at safe valuations. It is with deep regret that I inform you of the death of our spinning master, Mr. Robert Saxton, which occurred on 25th August, from malignant malaria fever. Mr. Saxton was with us for over 21 years, during which time he carried out his duties to the complete satisfaction of the General Managers. Before asking you to pass the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions concerning them.

There being no questions,

The Chairman proposed that the report and accounts be adopted and passed.

Mr. F. Smyth seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Lo Cheong Shui proposed that Sir Paul Chater and Mr. A. G. Wood be re-elected as the consulting committee.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Yuen Ho proposed, and Mr. Gittins seconded, that Mr. W. Hutton Potts be re-appointed auditor for the ensuing year. Carried unanimously.

Chairman: That is all the business before the meeting, gentlemen; thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday.

BUILDINGS ON SHAMEN.

HONGKONG ARCHITECTS' SUGGESTION.

In accordance with a previous notice, ratepayers representing one hundred and nineteen voters, assembled at the British Consulate to discuss the framing of a resolution to regulate the size and arrangement of all subsequent buildings on Shamen.

The British Consul-General, Mr. R. W. Mansfield, presided and before proceeding with the business in hand expressed the wish that all present would understand that no international feeling entered into the calling of the meeting, but it was called for the interest of all ratepayers alike.

The business began with Mr. H. Bent reading the following resolution which was duly seconded.

"No building shall be allowed on the Shamen exceeding the height of sixty feet measured from the coping of the Bund to the highest point of the building, including the corners, but not including the chimneys."

Two letters were read from Hongkong architects, the gist of whose opinion, according to our Canton contemporary, it seemed was, that it was unwise to erect buildings of a greater height than sixty feet, on account of sand and mud strata in the formation of the island and the circulation of air.

Mr. Zundel, of Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co., who have proposed five-story buildings, presented to the meeting the framing of the bye-law proposed, called attention to the fact that before beginning operations he notified the Municipal Council of their intention to build the structure and had secured permission to block certain streets with material ordered for use in said building. That they had driven piles and ordered imported materials and entered into contract for the completion of same.

The Consul-General informed him that he was at liberty to present his case in writing and that same would be duly forwarded for the consideration of the Crown Advocate in Shanghai—whose decision is final. Mr. Paget, of the local firm of Messrs. Purnell and Paget, architects and engineers, made the statement, that the foundation as already planned and under way would be sufficient to support the building, several stories higher. He emphasized the fact that the statements by the Hongkong architects were merely opinions after all and that with sufficient time he would guarantee to get opinions from other reliable firms that would clearly set forth the opposite based on a careful survey of the ground in question.

On call the vote was taken which resulted as follows: 105 for the resolution and 14 against, making a majority of 91 in favour of the proposed bye-law.

ALEXANDER Robertson, a marine engineer, who has been on the beach in Hongkong for over four years, an ex-employee of the House of Detention, and still looking for a job, made his teeth appear before Mr. H. J. Compert, at the Police Court, on Saturday, and admitted being drunk and incapable on the previous night. Asked whether he was convicted before, Robertson glanced round the Court to make sure and replied: "I have been here before." A fine of \$10, or in default, three weeks' hard labour was imposed. Robertson took up the latter offer and walked in.

SATURDAY'S GYMKHANA.

BLUE NILE SECURES CHALLENGER CUP.

10th inst.

Saturday's gymkhana meeting—the last of the season—was not so well attended as was anticipated. The dull weather that prevailed during the afternoon, followed by threatening rain clouds, was probably the means of keeping away a number of chicken-hearted spectators. Notwithstanding this the old turf enthusiasts turned out in full force. It mattered nothing to them whether a typhoon was around the corner, it mattered not that fresh blood with unpronounceable names were going to secure the laurels of the day, for the turf enthusiasts realized beyond peradventure that the "smokes" named to face the starter afforded a chance for speculation and the possible chance of winning a few dollars.

The heavy downpour on Saturday morning did the race-track no good for when the races began it was noticed that the course was "dead" and consequently the times of the different races were comparatively slow. But the racing was good and the finishes exciting.

Just as the starter's flag dropped in the first race his Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, arrived in the enclosure, but he waited until the ponies had passed the Judge's box before he made for his stand. The surprise of the meeting was in the first race, when Roscommon (Hickman in the pigskin) romped home a winner and secured for his few backers a dividend of \$28. For the Challenge Cup three ponies started and a splendid race was witnessed. Blue Nile (Master up) again proved himself a game little pony and won the race easily. In this event Blue Nile was the favourite, having 128 backers, Blue Nile 100, and Kingston 32; but many did not like the way in which the upstart rode his race, and the fact that Blue Nile was seen to be in the lead, as far as Blue Nile was concerned, whether he won or not on Saturday, for he would still be highest in points. In the three-quarters of a mile handicap, Blue Nile was ridden by Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson in a field of eight ponies, and whether it was the difference in riders or not, or whether Blue Nile made up his mind to work, was not said, but he secured an easy win, Gresson riding easily. The hurdle race, which our turf writer, "A Turf Enthusiast," looked with disfavour, on account of the small entries, and of which he said "that it might be eliminated with advantage from future programmes," was struck out from the list of events on Saturday, and a "Time Race," which proved a very interesting feature, substituted. Appended are the results of the different events.

1.—4 P.M.—ONE MILE AND A QUARTER FLAT RACE. HANDICAP.—For all China Ponies. Non-winning jockeys allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: A cup presented. 2nd Prize: \$25. (Entrance fees go to winner).

Mr. Hickman's Roscommon, 9st 9 lb., (Owner) 1

Mr. Brutton's Preston, 11st 0 lb., (Owner) 2

Mr. Clarke's Pathan, 10st 3 lb., (Owner) 3

Mr. Macdonald's Highland Gilie, 11st 4 lb., (Gegg) 4

*5 lb. allowance.

When the ponies entered the track Pathan was not favourite, having 92 backers, Roscommon next with 24, Highland Gilie 22 and Preston 12. When the flag dropped to a fairly even start Pathan was on the rails. Passing the Judge's box Pathan led, Roscommon going well, second, Highland Gilie, his extra ten pounds telling, next, and Preston, fighting for his head, last. The same position was kept up to pass the Foss Cup, except for Preston lagging behind. Passed the Black Rock, Preston challenged, Highland Gilie for third place, Pathan keeping well in the lead. At the village and round the bend for home, Preston, who was badly ridden at the starting of the race, drew away from the bunch and looked like a winner, but Roscommon was on his heels, while Pathan was struggling hard behind. The race home was very exciting. A few yards from the winning post Hickman brought his whip down violently on Roscommon and pushed him home a winner by a head from Preston, the latter two a short way behind.

Time: 2:47 1/2. Dividend: 128.

2.—4:30 P.M.—DISTANCE HANDICAP—OPEN TO ALL COMERS. Conditions:—For all horses, ponies and donkeys—description (whether water, country bred, China pony, or donkey, &c.), name and height of animal, and standing weight of rider to be given. Entrance fee \$5. Two prizes:—One to go to winner and the other to the first heavy-weight (over 12 stone) past the post. First prize: Presented by Mr. G. K. H. Brutton. Heavy-weight prize: presented by the Club.

Mr. Hynes' Ingot, 10st 2 lb., (Brutton) 1

Mr. Reinbeck's Saxonia, 13st 8 lb., (Brutton) 2

Capt. Coleman's Linkman, 11st 8 lb., (Owner) 3

Father O'Flynn's Merrymit, 9st 1 lb., (Gresson) 4

Mr. G. C. Master's Mango, 10st 8 lb., (R. F. C. Master) 5

Mr. Ottery's Aethelbert, 9st 4 lb., (Deacon) 6

Saxonia was given 200 yards start at Aethelbert, Mango 170, Linkman 100, Merrymit 100, Ingot 120. Notwithstanding the start Saxonia was given, he was displaced, ever before the fourth of a mile was covered. Tiefenbacher, the rider of Saxonia, bungled on to the horse by his legs as soon as the start was made. By the time the ponies had arrived home, Saxonia was just past Black Rock, both rider and pony being winded.

Mr. Hynes' Ingot was the first home, Merrymit second and Mango third. When Saxonia, after about ten minutes, came limping home, his name was given as second a number questioned the decision, but if they had glanced at the condition of the race they would have seen that there were only two prizes. One to go to winner and the other to the "first heavy-weight (over 12 stone) past the post," therefore Saxonia, carrying the heaviest weight, could have waited half the distance, and during the other half could have gone down on its knees and begged its rider to release his grip about his side a trifle to allow him to obtain a breather, and still have won. The dividend paid in the race was \$12.70.

3.—5 P.M.—GYMKHANA CLUB CHALLENGER CUP.—Distance one mile. For all China ponies. Gate weights at 10 st. 6 lb. Winners of an open race or open griffin race 5 lb. extra. Non-winning subscription griffin allowed 5 lb. To be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the cup, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lb. extra for each win in subsequent races for the cup, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lb. to be deducted next time he starts. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lb. Entrance fee of \$5 to go in the purchase of a memento to the winner of each race, and \$25 to second pony out of the Club funds. At the conclusion of the season a cup, value \$100, will be presented to the

owner of the pony obtaining the second highest number of marks.

Mr. Godfrey Master's Blue Nile, 11st 0 lb., (Owner) 1

Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's Ionic, 10st 6 lb., (Dupree) 2

Mr. Brutton's Kingston, 12st 0 lb., (Owner) 3

The backers were 128 tickets on Ionic, 100 on Blue Nile and 32 on Kingston. After innumerable false starts, so many that a happy Retreat and back would still find them there, the ponies got off to a fairly even start, Ionic on the rails, Kingston in the middle course and Blue Nile outside. Passing the Judge's stand the favourite was well ahead, which position did not appear to the satisfaction of a number of spectators, for they said Dupree was not holding back, while Kingston and Blue Nile were going round false starts, so many that a happy Retreat and back would still find them there.

The two last ponies answered beautifully until the match was passed, when Kingston challenged Ionic, the latter pony dropping back gradually, while Blue Nile, still being held back, was fighting hard for "rops." Passed the village Master commenced riding, and lowering himself a bit, he gave Blue Nile his head and he shot out, Ionic and Kingston under the whip but neck and neck together. The two last ponies answered beautifully to the last and Blue Nile appeared to be in danger. It was not, however, for a couple of cuts on his flanks called him to his position, and he passed the post a winner by about half a length, Ionic second and Kingston a good third. When the race was over Miss Master led in Blue Nile amid great clapping of hands and cheering of the spectators. The time was 2:11 1/2. The dividend paid was \$11.10.

4.—5:30 P.M.—LADIES' NOMINATION.—"AUNT SALLY'S" RACE.—Dolls to be placed at intervals across the course. Gentlemen to start mounted opposite Judge's box. On a given signal they are to ride to a point indicated and there dismount, pick up a bundle of sticks and return to starting point, when they will hand the bundle to their respective nominators. The prize will be won by the lady who knocks down her doll in the least number of throws and in the shortest space of time. Entrance fee \$3. 1st prize: presented by the Club. 2nd prize: presented by the Club.—Post entries.

Lieut. H. D. Belgrave (nominated by Miss Kilson) 1

Mr. Dupree (by Miss Barnes-Lawrence) 2

Mr. G. C. Mackie (by Mrs. Hall-Brutton) 3

Mr. R. C. Master (by Miss Master) 4

Mr. E. Gresson (by Mrs. Hastings) 5

Mr. G. Hall-Brutton (by Miss Brutton) 6

Mr. Leefe (by Miss Joan Master) 7

Each lady was given by her nominator a bundle containing 1000 bamboo. Overarm, round-arm and under-arm "bowling" was resorted to by the throwers and only two ladies were successful in hitting the target, the others might as well have been a mile away.

5.—6 P.M.—THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE FLAT RACE. HANDICAP.—For all China ponies. Non-winning jockeys allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: A cup presented by Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G., and 2nd Prize: \$25. (Entrance fees go to winner).

On Mr. W. J. Gresson's Ionic, 11st 2 lb., (Owner) 1

Mr. Clarke's Lashmere, 11st 0 lb., (Owner) 2

Mr. Ottery's Aethelbert, 9st 4 lb., (Deacon) 3

Mr. Clarke's Pathan, 10st 3 lb., (Owner) 4

Father O'Flynn's Merrymit, 9st 1 lb., (Gresson) 5

Mr. Hickman's Roscommon, 9st 9 lb., (Owner) 6

Mr. Hynes' Ingot, 10st 2 lb., (Brutton) 7

Mr. Ottery's Aethelbert, 9st 4 lb., (Deacon) 8

*5 lb. allowance.

Eight ponies race the starter and a good start was made, with Ionic on the rails, the other jockeys striving hard for early positions of vantage. The ponies were bunched until passed Black Rock, where Roscommon, who was previously bringing up the rear moved up three places. All the ponies swung round the straight at once and a few yards from home Gresson, who was riding Ionic well, drove him out of the flock and secured a win from Lashmere by a length, Red Herring third. Time: 1:38; dividend \$16.50.

TIME RACE.—DISTANCE 1 MILE.—OPEN TO ALL COMERS. Conditions:—Ponies must complete the course within a given time, which will be declared after entries are closed.

4. They must be continually on the move and time cannot be filled in by turning and going over ground already covered. First prize to go to pony past the post nearest within time limit. 2nd prize: \$25. Entrance fee: \$5.

Mr. F. B. Deacon 1

Mr. Dupree 2

The other entries were:—Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Lieut. Belgrave, Messrs. C. H. Ross, Leefe, Hickman, Gegg, J. C. Master, W. J. Clarke, G. C. Mackie, G. K. Hall-Brutton and J. E. Gresson.

Instead of the hurdle race which has turned out to be a failure, this race was used as a substitute and it was much appreciated, being out of the ordinary. The time for each pony to cover the course was given by his Excellency the Governor, who placed it at 3 min. 43 sec. The ponies after the start were regulated by their riders. All sorts of gaits were given the ponies so as to be home at the given time, but nearly all were out of the track and the race was a failure. He got back to the winning post in 3:42 1/2, and Dupree in 3:36 1/2, the others well into four minutes.

SLICK INDIAN DEFENDANT.

CLAIM FOR MONEY ADVANCED.

10th inst.

In Summary Jurisdiction this morning, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, P.M. Judge, presiding, Bhola Singh and watchman to Chum A. Singh, contractor, sued Amar Singh, and Jug Singh, two Indian coolies in transit to Vancouver, for the recovery of the sum of \$20, being money paid by the plaintiff on behalf of the two defendants at the request of the second defendant, Jug Singh.

Mr. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff, the first defendant not appearing, the second defendant appearing in person.

Mr. Gardiner said that the two defendants were coolies who had come from India with the object of proceeding to Vancouver. They belonged to the very large party which had lately been flooding the Colony. On arrival here they deposited with the Canadian Pacific Mail Company the sum of \$100 (gold) for their passage money, but owing to that company not being able to afford them facilities for proceeding to their desired destination they became stranded here, and they may as well go back to the long delay. And so they determined to abandon all idea of going to Vancouver, and to return to Singapore instead. But having this money deposited with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and not knowing how to set about obtaining its return, they asked plaintiff to help them in the matter, and on receiving the money they would reimburse his outlay for the necessary expenses. The plaintiff went to Mr. Gardiner and engaged him to make the necessary application for the return of the money, and paid \$20 for his services. The money was returned, but the defendants refused to pay the plaintiff as promised, and the second defendant was about to slip away to Singapore when he was arrested. Hence the action.

Bhola Singh said he was the plaintiff in this action. He was instructed by the first and second defendants to instruct Mr. Gardiner to obtain the return of certain money deposited with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. He paid \$20 to Mr. Gardiner for his services, and the defendants agreed to this arrangement. Mr. Gardiner performed the services required of him, and obtained the return of the money—\$100 gold.

Mr. Gardiner's clerk gave evidence in corroboration of the above facts.

Jug Singh, the second defendant, admitted that Mr. Gardiner obtained the money for them and that it was handed over to them.

His Honour: Then why don't you pay it?

Witness: We did not agree to do so.

His Honour: Oh, but they say you did, and I believe them.

Mr. Gardiner: This man, my Lord, came to my office on Friday and offered me \$20, but I could not then accept, as there were the expenses and costs, and the costs of his arrest, as he was going to Singapore. Then \$30 was paid into Court and the case set for hearing to-day.

His Honour: What was the \$30 gold deposited for?

Mr. Gardiner: It was the passage money for the two defendants, not for me.

His Honour: Oh, I was not like the Chinese arrangement—a poll-tax!

Mr. Gardiner: No, my Lord, it was just their fares.

His Honour: Well, you can take judgment against the second defendant, with costs, and take the money out, which is now in Court.

The defendant thereupon attempted to argue the question, but as the matter had been adjudicated upon, his Honour left the Court, and the man was hustled out.

THE RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING CO., LTD.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT.

The mining report for the month ending on the 11th August runs as follows:—

The accompanying sheet of mine measurements and assay results of prospecting work shows a total of 259 ft. for the period (4 weeks) under review: made up of 44 ft. sinking, 5 ft. driving, and 163 ft. crosscutting, as against a total of 334 ft. for the previous month.

MINES.

Bukit Komar—440 Level, Drive South.—This has been driven 5 ft., making a total of 174 ft. The lode, 42 in. wide, assays 2 1/2 dw.

440 Level North, cross cut West.—To this has been added 14 ft., making a total of 27 ft. At 18 ft., some twenty inches of mixed matter was passed through, which gave an assay value of 2 1/2 dw.

440 Level South, No. 1 Winze.—This winze has been unwatered, and sinking has been again in hand. The lode is making very strong and regular on the foot-wall, and is giving very encouraging results.

340 Level, Drive South.—This has been advanced 13 ft., making a total of 442 ft. The bunch of quartz referred to last month opened out to 48 in. wide, worth 3 1/2 dw. The drive now carries a lode of improved width and value.

340 Level North, Drive on Hanging Wall Branch.—This has been advanced to 1 ft., bringing the total to 21 ft. The lode averages 46 in. wide, worth 2 1/2 dw.

440 Level North, Winze.—This has been sunk 16 ft., making a total depth of 43 ft. The lode, which comes into the winze at this point, shows 21 in. in width, worth 3 dw.

Crosscutting for Stope Filling.—119 ft. of this work has been done.

Stopes.—Ore has been won from the following:

Above the 440 Level: 2 Stopes.—Lode 85 in. wide, worth 2 1/2 dw.

Above the 440 Level: 2 Stopes.—Lode 115 in. wide, worth 3 1/2 dw.

Above the 440 Level: 2 Stopes.—Lode 81 in. wide, worth 7 dw.

STOPE MINE.

60 Level South, No. 1 Winze.—This has been sunk 24 ft., making a total depth of 87 ft., and it has been connected with the stope from the lower level. The lode for the month averages 46 in. wide, worth 5 dw.

160 Level Drive South.—This has been extended 16 ft., making a total of 182 ft. The lode, 40 in. wide, assays 13 dw.

160 Level, cross cut East.—Here 17 ft. has been traversed, bringing the total to 242 ft. The rock has now become more settled.

Stopes.—Above the 160 Level: 1 stope. Lode 72 in. wide, worth 9 1/2 dw. The tonnage raised from here during the month is small on account of putting cages in the shaft, which also delayed clearing the level and caused less footage. The cages are now in full running order.

BUKIT MALACCA.

No. 1 Winze below the No. 2 Level.—This has been restarted and sunk 4 ft., making a total depth of 29 ft. The lode, 27 in. wide, assays 20 dw.

Drive South from No. 1 Winze.—This has been taken to 47 ft. The drive has passed beyond the south end of the shoot and has been stopped.

No. 2 Level South.—From this has been started a crosscut east to provide a rock for filling and to search for other ore bodies.

Notes.—From the stope below the No. 2 Level 191 tons have been broken from a lode 47 ins. wide and worth 15 dw.

Owing to the dryness of the weather the supply of water for milling purposes was very limited, but this month copious showers are augmenting our supply.

Separate sheets of Milling Returns and Working Costs accompany this.

Milling Returns—4 weeks ending 11th August, 1906.

DUKIT KOMAN.

Stamps working: 40

Period of work: 28 days, less lost time 24 hours for clean up and repairs.

Ore milled: Koman 3,047

Stope 290 Total 3,337 tons.

Total Amalgam: 1,520 oz., producing

Retorted gold: 668 oz.

Smelted gold: 663 938 oz.

Average yield per ton: 3.97 dw.

" value of tailings 0.92 dw.

BUKIT MALACCA.

Total tons crushed: 2,460

Amalgam recovered: 820 oz., producing

Retorted gold: 247 oz.

Smelted gold: 242 oz.

Average yield per ton: 2 dw.

Total tons crushed: 5,797

gold won 909 938 oz.

Average yield per ton: 3.139 dw.

" Fineness of bullion 934.3/5

W. H. MARTIN,

General Manager.

THE SHANGHAI TRAGEDY.

OPENING OF PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Peter Sidney Hyndman, described as a book-keeper, residence, 16 Dent Road, was charged, on the 3rd inst., at H. B. M. Police Court, Shanghai, before Mr. G. W. King, Acting Police Magistrate, with that he feloniously and unlawfully with malice aforethought did shoot one Mrs. G. H. Rose with a revolver thereby doing her grievous bodily harm on the 1st September, 1906, and with intent to kill. He was further charged with that he feloniously and unlawfully with malice aforethought, did kill and murder one Harry Smith by shooting him with a revolver on the 1st September, 1906, at No. 15 Haining Road.

The first witness he called was

THE DEEP-BAY TRAGEDY.

THE KIDNAPED GIRL'S EXPERIENCE.

8th inst.
Remanded from yesterday afternoon, the case in which five fishermen are being charged with committing murder on a fishing junk at Deep Bay, on 2nd August, came up for further hearing before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this forenoon.

It will be remembered that in all three persons were murdered on the junk—the captain, his wife and son—but it is stated that the prisoners are only charged with the murder of the master, no evidence being obtainable in the case of the other two, whose bodies have not yet been recovered.

The first witness to be called by the police to-day was Sergeant Gen. Boole, of the Water Police Station. He testified as to accompanying the nephew of the deceased captain to the scene of the tragedy and gave the position of the junk when the murder was alleged to have occurred, the place where the bodies were thrown into the water and rescued, in detail, concluding that the place where the tragedy occurred was in British waters.

The next witness called was the girl—the daughter of the deceased captain—whom the prisoners were alleged to have kidnapped. She gave her age as fifteen. She went to sleep early on the night of the tragedy and knew of nothing that occurred. Next morning, when she awoke she discovered the junk was weighed down and her father and mother missing. She enquired as to their whereabouts, but the excuse alleged to have been tendered by one of the prisoners caused her to doubt the story and she commenced crying. When the junk reached Macao the first prisoner, it was alleged, got rid of the junk, the other fishermen were "paid off" and she followed the first prisoner. In Macao he made several attempts to sell the child as a slave, but failed, and he prepared to journey to Pak Shan (White Cloud Mountain). It was on the journey thither that they encountered the "spiritsman" in the form of Detective Wilden who took them in tow, and brought them back.

The next female witness summoned to the witness box was the second wife of the deceased captain, who lives in the Colony. Her evidence was a very short. She spoke as to identifying the remains of her husband in the mortuary in company with the police.

At this stage the hearing was further postponed until Monday, when Detective Wilden will be called to give evidence of arrest.

10th inst.
The case in which five fishermen were charged with committing murder on board a deep sea fishing junk, at Deep Bay, on 2nd August, came to a conclusion at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland.

There were only three witnesses to be examined. The first was the master of another fishing junk who spoke as to finding the body of the deceased captain in a nude condition on the beach at Deep Bay. Witness did not know who deceased was, but he raised a subscription among the Deep Bay fishermen, bought the body, and buried it in a coffin and had him buried.

Inspector Arthur Langley, of the Water Police Station, spoke as to receiving information as to the recovery of the deceased captain's body. He went to Deep Bay and had the body exhumed, after which it was brought to Hongkong and placed in the mortuary for identification.

Sergeant Wilden testified as to leaving the Colony in search of the alleged murderers. He went to Macao and from information received there journeyed to Pak Shan. At Pak Shan he made inquiries as to whether a certain man—a description of which he gave—was in this district. He was told that a man answering the description had left the place only a few hours before. The detective, after obtaining the route the man took, left, and some hours later on the highway he overtook the man he wanted, who is alleged, to be the ringleader of the murders. He was taken to Macao. A search for the other four men followed and they were later arrested in Macao proper.

The prisoners were then committed to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

THE STRANDED "MANCHURIA."

The local agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Mr. J. H. W. Jones, of the *Shanghai Mercury*, of 4th inst., that through the courtesy of the Commercial Cable Company a private telegram dated 4th September received by the Manager of the company in reference to the position of the P.M. steamer *Manchuria* has been communicated to him. The telegram states that there is no material change in the conditions with reference to the steamer. The expert from San Francisco in charge of the wrecking operations does not expect to be ready for the trial pull for a week yet.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

10th inst.
The following are the highest scores for the Governor's Cup for the month of September, 1906, at 500 yards range. There were 10 entries:

A. Jenkins	67-3=70
J. McInnes	54-4=58
W. J. Saunders	54-18=72
G. H. Wakeman	63-6=69
H. W. Bird	56-13=69
D. J. McKenzie	62-6=68
L. G. Bird	58-10=68
J. C. Gow	67-8=75
E. W. Terrell	54-14=68
J. H. Pidgeon	66-8=74
W. H. T. Davis	60-4=64
D. Willis	54-12=66
Sir Francis Pigott	61-4=65
A. Mackenzie	59-4=63
J. C. Peter	60-4=64
A. J. Watt	55-4=59
Dr. Evan Jones	54-10=64
Dr. W. W. Pearce	54-10=64
J. McCubbin	54-14=68
J. Lambert	41-4=45
H. Patterson	35-10=45
H. T. Richardson	40-4=44
E. Carruthers	39-14=53
W. Chatham	33-20=53
Dr. G. M. Harrison	33-20=53
R. D. Atkinson	34-10=44
H. M. Tibbey	34-10=44

The pool of the 8th and 9th September was won by Mr. A. Jenkins with a score of 67-3=70.

11th inst.
The following are the highest scores in the competition for the Cup given by Mr. J. C. Gow for the best scores made during the month of July and August, at the 500 yards range. Limited members having a handicap of 6 points and upwards for each seven rounds.

A. J. Watt	59-4=63	500 yards	61-4=65
E. M. Erskine	54-10=64	500 yards	61-4=65
W. J. Saunders	54-10=64	500 yards	61-4=65
H. W. Bird	54-10=64	500 yards	61-4=65
R. D. Atkinson	48-10=58	500 yards	61-4=65

POLICEMAN'S OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT.

INDIAN CONSTABLE CONVICTED.

PROBABLE DISMISSAL FROM THE FORCE.

11th inst.
On the 6th instant we reported the proceedings of a case in which two Indian constables, charged with the murder of a man, were "assaulting" him while in the execution of their duty. The case, it will be remembered, was heard by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, who said he did not believe one word of the Indian policeman's story and ordered the defendants to be discharged. The result was that a summons was taken out by one of the Portuguese gentlemen against P. C. 671, for assault, and the case came on for hearing at the Police Court this morning.

Mr. F. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the complainant, and the defendant, who was unrepresented, pleaded not guilty. Inspector Ritchie watched the case for the police.

Mr. E. L. A. Alves said he resided at No. 10, Morque Terrace. On the evening of the 11th instant he was returning home with his elder brother by way of Caine Road. Passing along that road and at the junction of Peel Street he saw four Indian policemen standing in a group. When he came abreast of them one of the constables insulted him: Witness went up to the policeman, asked him what he meant by using such language, and was engaged in taking down his number, when defendant struck witness on the face, blowing him over. On the ground witness blew his police-whistle and defendant seized him by the coat ripped it open. By this time another Indian policeman came running up and witness proceeded to tell him the story and asked him to charge the defendant. Before witness could say a word the defendant spoke in Hindustani to the newly-arrived constable, and instead of arresting the defendant, the five policemen took hold of witness and dragged him to the station.

Mr. W. J. Crawford said he was a clerk in the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock. He remembered the night of the 11th instant. It was about 11.30 p.m. when witness came down into Caine Road in a chair from the upper level. At the junction of Caine Road and Peel Street witness saw a group of Indian policemen, constables, and instead of arresting the defendant, the five policemen took hold of witness and dragged him to the station.

Mr. W. J. Crawford said he was a clerk in the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock. He remembered the night of the 11th instant. It was about 11.30 p.m. when witness came down into Caine Road in a chair from the upper level. At the junction of Caine Road and Peel Street witness saw a group of Indian policemen, constables, and instead of arresting the defendant, the five policemen took hold of witness and dragged him to the station.

That was the case for the prosecution. For the defence, defendant called Indian policeman 609, who said that complainant was the first to use abusive language and to assault defendant.

Inspector Ritchie gave evidence as to taking the charge when complainant was brought into the charge-room on the night in question. Complainant's coat was torn, but, although witness examined his face, he could find no marks.

Defendant said that Mr. Crawford was not present when the alleged assault occurred. He had nothing more to say.

Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, assistant superintendent of police, said defendant had been in the force for about a year. His character was not very good.

His Worship said he could understand a policeman being rough with a prisoner when the latter resisted. The conduct of the defendant was absolutely outrageous. He would pay a fine of \$15.

On inquiries 6th made after the case we were informed that P. C. 671 will be recommended for dismissal from the force.

AN UNFORMED COMPANY.

CLAIM FOR MONEY SUBSCRIBED.

11th inst.
In Summary Jurisdiction this morning, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise Paines Judge, presiding, soon 10, of No. 167, Stall, Central Market, pork-dealer, sued Lam Kwai Chuen, of 18 Gilman's Bazaar, trader, for the recovery of the sum of \$70, being the amount of balance due from defendant to plaintiff for an amount of \$1,000 subscribed by plaintiff and paid by him to defendant in respect of a share in the Fung Yung Lung business, which the defendant had failed to form.

Mr. F. X. D'Amico, a Castro appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant not appearing either in person or by representation. The facts of the case were that in July last defendant approached the plaintiff and, stating that he was about to form the Fung Yung Lung Fung Lam Company, asked the plaintiff to take a share. Plaintiff agreed, and on 20th July paid defendant \$500, and on 22nd July paid him a further \$200, making a total of \$700. Subsequently defendant went to plaintiff and told him he could not form the company, and on 9th August last returned him \$500 in part return of the \$1,000, leaving a balance of \$200, which was still unpaid and owing to the plaintiff. When the defendant learned that plaintiff was taking action for recovery of the balance he went to the plaintiff and offered to pay him a lesser amount, but without interest or costs. Plaintiff refused to accept anything less than the amount actually due, and hence these proceedings.

Soon 10, the plaintiff, corroborated the above statement, and produced his receipts for the two sums paid.

Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

SEAMEN IN TROUBLE.

DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS.

11th inst.
Eleven European seamen, part of the crew of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamer *Empress of Japan*, were summoned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning. Seven of the defendants were summoned for absconding themselves from duty on Saturday last, while the remaining four were summoned for disobedience of orders. In each case the seven defendants held that owing to the bad weather, which was prevailing at the time, they could not get a sampun to take them to the ship. The other defendants pleaded guilty to disobeying the captain's orders, but had nothing to say. The captain said that owing to the bad weather the *Empress* was anchored in Kowloon Bay. On Saturday he issued orders that no one was to go ashore, but the four defendants later went ashore in a sampun. His Worship issued an order that in the case of the seven defendants they were to forfeit two days' pay, while the other four men were to go to gaol for ten days, with hard labour, for disobedience of orders.

JAPANESE STEAMSHIP OWNERS ARE CONTEMPLATING A CELEBRATION OF THE INCREASE OF MERCHANT SHIPPING TONNAGE FROM 650,000 TO 1,000,000 SINCE THE WAR.

WEI-HAI-WEI SCHOOL.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

FUTURE OF WEI-HAI-WEI.

The fourth annual Prize Distribution took place at the new school house on 8th August. Sir H. H. Johnston, President, presided, and distributed the prizes. Later in the afternoon aquatic sports were held, and Mrs. Stewart Lockhart presented the trophies to the winners.

THE HEAD MASTER, MR. H. L. BEER, READ HIS ANNUAL REPORT.

The Head Master, Mr. H. L. Beer, read his annual report. "At our prize distribution last year two official letters were read about the future of Wei-hai-wei. Rumour as to the intentions of the British Government have been persistent this year too, and you may have noticed the formal denials of these reports that have recently been published in sundry papers on the China coast. I have also seen another letter written by one in a position to know the facts, who states that 'negotiations' as to the rendition of Wei-hai-wei by Great Britain to China 'have not even been suggested by either side.' Taken with the official statements in Parliament these contradictions of false reports should satisfy the ordinary man, but capital is proverbially shy, and has great interest in the development of the Colony may prefer to wait a more definite pronouncement. We may take courage from the historical fact that the English are not in the habit of surrendering a territory, once acquired, from motives of philanthropy; but rather, having once obtained possession, it has been our custom to increase it, to add to it other territory. This, I believe, the history, in brief, of the growth of our largest colonial possessions. We may now, I think, safely conclude that the British flag will fly over the territory of Wei-hai-wei for the next seventeen years at least. As a school-in common with all others who have interests in the colony—we have, of course, suffered to some extent from the uncertainty that, with more or less reason, has existed about the future political status. Several parents of boys even now in the school giving too much credit to newspaper reports, have written asking what we intended to do now that Wei-hai-wei was to be given up. People have said to us 'Why do you still stick to a sinking ship?' But we have yet to be persuaded that the ship is sinking. We believe that Wei-hai-wei with its magnificent climate, its splendid harbour, above all because it will remain under British rule, has a great future before it. In the meantime we will till security of tenure is more assured and we have every reason to be satisfied with the measure of success the school has attained. Last prize day we had 33 boarders, and towards the end of the year the number was increased to 35. Several of these, however, were boys who came and went like birds of passage, and who for one reason and another were here for years or part of a year only. To-day we have 26 boarders. Wei-hai-wei was chosen by us as the best place on the China Coast for a school, on account of its healthy climate. In 1904 the doctor paid only three professional visits to boys here, and since last prize day medical aid has been sought for an inflamed finger, a small abscess in the ear, and a strained wrist.

Sir H. H. Johnston said, with regard to the question of the future of Wei-hai-wei, that he wished he was in a position to add something definite to what he already appeared to have said. He did not intend to prophesy, and for two reasons: first, that a man should not prophesy unless he knew, and secondly he (Sir H. H. Johnston) did not know (laughter). But he had a suggestion to make. He would advise all who felt anxiety as to the Colony's future to get hold of Sir Edward Grey and Lord Kitchener and read the report of the Committee of the early summer at Hongkong, Shanghai or in the Straits Settlements, and then let them come to Wei-hai-wei for a change. He had no doubt a definite decision would be reached promptly (hear, hear). Seriously, however, he saw no reason why the British Government should give up Wei-hai-wei, and he thought that, for the present at any rate, they might keep their minds easy.

THE COMMISSIONER'S TALKS.

His Honour the Commissioner, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, said he congratulated the school on having Sir H. H. Johnston preside at the Prize Distribution (hear, hear). He sincerely trusted that the boys would always appear before Judge under the same favourable auspices (laughter). The rumours as to the future of Wei-hai-wei were as endless as astonishing. It was surprising how persistently in the spread of such reports made people believe them (hear, hear). Some newspapers seemed to know a great deal more even than the papers of the South of China Sea, which published the terms on which Wei-hai-wei was to be given back to China with a precision that made untruth almost appear real. But through these false rumours had been in existence for months the fact remained that the British flag still floated over Wei-hai-wei, and Mr. Runciman had stated in the House of Commons that nothing had occurred to affect the British lease of the Territory (hear, hear).

PRIZE WINNERS.

Form IV. "A Dux Prize"—J. P. Moller.

Improvement Prize—C. G. Walker.

Form III. "A Dux Prize"—C. G. Walker.

Improvement Prize—E. G. Grimble.

Form II. "A Dux Prize"—E. Munroe.

Improvement Prize—W. F. Paxton.

Form I. "A Dux Prize"—R. D. Lammer.

Prize—M. E. Beer.

Improvement Prize—H. Clifton.

Languages (Latin, French, German)—W. J. Roop.

English Subjects—W. J. Roop.

Mathematics (Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry)—J. P. Moller.

Scripture History—S. N. Toulmin.

Conduct Medal—W. F. Martinson.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

The winners were—

50 Yards (open) (1) W. F. Martinson (2) W. J. Roop.

Punt Race (1st heat) (1) W. J. Roop (2) E. G. Grimble.

Diving: (1) F. Clough.

50 Yards (under 12): (1) E. Lammer (2) V. Jacques.

Punt Race (2nd heat): (1) C. C. Walker (2) K. Dinsdale.

Tug-of-war: Winning team—W. J. Roop, A. Thompson, J. P. Moller, S. N. Toulmin.

Cornic Race: (1) W. F. Martinson.

50 Yards (under 14): (1) E. G. Grimble (2) C. C. Walker.

Punt Race (Final): (1) W. J. Roop (2) E. G. Grimble.

CHIAKU MIKASAWA, A JAPANESE TEACHER, ON HIS WAY TO TAKE UP AN APPOINTMENT AT WHAMPOA, WAS ARRESTED ON SUNDAY GOING ON BOARD A CANON BOAT.

When searched, two shot guns and a sword were discovered in his bundle. He was placed before Mr. H. J. Goss, at the Police Court, on Monday, to answer a charge of carrying weapons without a licence. The defendant, admitted being in possession of the arms, but held he had only arrived in the Colony on Saturday and was bound for Canton. His Worship fined him \$1 for each weapon and ordered the confiscation of the arms. The defendant was informed that he could get them back if he applied to the Captain Superintendent of Police.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INDIAN CONSTABLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir—The learned writer of an article under the heading of "The conduct of Indian Constables," published in the *Hongkong Telegraph* dated the 7th instant, while outraged by writing has left no words in cursing and downrighly abusing the unfortunate Indian constables, and also in showing how they are treated under the British rule in India. May I be excused to ask through the medium of your well esteemed paper, the opinion of the public and also to draw the attention of the Hongkong Government, to what he means by his following expression:—

"They arrogate to themselves the right of potestates in Hongkong, whereas in their own country they would be consulting in the dust of the feet of a foreigner."

Such a writer or his like, no doubt, having some personal grievance or ill-feeling against the Indians, has more than once directed and indirectly, according to his own mental attitude and intellectual capacity, and in a caricature of rhetorical and vilifying sentences, tried to let the public know that "Indians are very differently treated in India and that they should be totally ignored by the white man's community here and should be treated as slaves."

His fanaticism in making unlimited sweeping remarks and in inciting, regarding and abusing, not a particular Indian, not a particular class of Indians, but the whole general community of Indians, without any exception, has reached to such a degree that it is time now for the public to second his *argumentum ad hominem*, and unanimously recommend to the Government, that such a writer or his like should be made a member of the Legislative Council to pass an Indian Exclusion Bill in Hongkong, which probably might be the only means of exaltation and redress to his or his like anti-black's grievances against Indians. If I am not mistaken, such are the circumstances, and in fact the most absurd perversion of realities which lead Mr. William Jennings Bryan, of U.S.A., to believe and comment on English rule in India—Yours, &c., AN INDIAN.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1906.

CANTON BANKERS' SENSATION.

A CAUSE CELEBRE.

CHINESE FINANCIERS THREATEN A STRIKE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 10th September.

Yesterday, before the Kwong Chau Prefect, Chan Mong Chang and Taotai Wen Chung-ku, all the bankers of Canton prosecuted Wong Ki Sun, of the 1-11, on the ground that he had opened a shop at Honan, for the recovery of a sum of some \$2,000, being due to his partner, Tang Yik Chuen, who died last year. The defendant in his evidence stated that his partner borrowed secretly the sum of money with the seal of the shop for his own use and that he was unable to pay for it. Taotai Wen decided in favour of the defendant, with costs, and detained certain of the plaintiffs in custody. Whereupon there was great excitement among the bankers who commenced going on strike and resolved to petition Viceroy Shum or the Board of Commerce at Peking by telegram.

VICEROY SHUM'S ALARM.

SUN YAT-SEN'S ACTIVITY.

As may be remembered by our readers the high officials, who were appointed by the Throne to supervise the Army Manoeuvres next October are Their Excellencies Viceroys Yuan Shih-kai, of Tientsin, and Chang Chih-tung, of Wuchang. A private dispatch received from the last-named city now states that Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has lately received information from the South of such an alarming nature that the chances are considerably against his Excellency's leaving Wuchang at all. It appears that Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai of Canton, "on information received"—when and from whom does not transpire—has heard that that arch conspirator and anti-monarchist "Dr." Sun Yat-sen (also known as Sun Wen) intends to take advantage of the Army Manoeuvres in Honan province to great rebellion in the Yangtze valley, during the absence of the best troops of the Hukwang Viceroyalty under the command of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung. As only a certain portion of the Hupai Army have been detailed to take part in the Manoeuvres there will be no change of programme, except that in all likelihood Viceroy Chang Chih-tung will under the circumstances remain at Wuchang to watch events instead of going up North. It is claimed that Sun Yat-sen and his fellow anti-monarchist conspirators have, during the past six months been busily engaged in making an alliance with the Kolap Hui and other revolutionary secret societies in the Yangtze Valley and preparing a rising in Hupai or Hunan to take place this autumn whilst the Imperial armies are engaged in their manoeuvres in Honan. Where are the arms and ammunition which will successfully oppose the well-armed and disciplined troops which the Hukwang Viceroyalty has not inspired. But we learn from a reliable source that the news is taken in seriousness and that probably Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai himself may also abstain from going to Honan. In this case the Throne will have to appoint two other high officials to inspect the troops at the grand manoeuvres, and T'ieh Liang, Manchou President of the Board of Revenue, and Hsu Shih-chang, President of the Board of Public Safety, both of whom are members of the Council of Army Reorganisation, will probably be named as High Commissioners to inspect the Imperial forces on his Majesty the Emperor's behalf. A word as to the arch-conspirator Sun Yat-sen. He will be remembered as the man who was arrested and imprisoned in the Chinese Legation in London, during Lord Salisbury's time, by the then Chinese Minister Kung Chao-yuan, who was subsequently compelled to give the man up to the British authorities upon the demand and strong protests of the Premier. The man showed his gratitude to the British Government by making British territory (Hongkong) his headquarters from whence anti-dynastic expeditions were sent to Canton to wreck the Chinese Government there. It is now stated that Sun Yat-sen has allied his party to the Triad Society in Kwangtung province which has enabled him to come into touch with the Kolap Hui and other revolutionary societies, in the Yangtze Valley. These societies, however, are merely anti-dynastic and they recognise the divine rights of kings.—S. C. D. News.

TITLE TOTAL OUTPUT OF THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO.'S THREE MINES FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25, 1906, AMOUNTED TO 20,855.8 TONS, AND SALES DURING THE PERIOD TO 19,191.24 TONS.

STAR CHAMBER GOVERNMENT.

THE "ZAFIRO" AND HER TOW.

A \$14,000 LIGHTER LOST.

The *Manila Cablenews*, of 6th inst., says:—The China and Manila liner *Zafiro*, Captain Rodgers, arrived yesterday morning, four days from Hongkong, with 8 passengers, one sack of mail and a general cargo. The *Zafiro* had a hard time coming over, losing a \$14,000 lighter that was made for the United States Navy, under contract with Messrs. Michael, Caspar and Company of Manila. Last Saturday noon the *Zafiro* left Hongkong for Manila, with fine weather and a high glass. The lighter was being towed by a heavy steel bawser and everything went well until about one o'clock Monday morning, when the wind and sea having risen a little the lighter broke adrift. As it was night and the sea was getting up, Captain Rodgers, instead of lowering a boat put his ship alongside the lighter. A line had already been led from aft forward and when the ship and lighter came close enough together, the Chinese sailors did very good work, jumping to the lighter's deck with the line and making it fast in good shape, getting back aboard the *Zafiro* as the ship forged ahead of the lighter.

Four times the lighter broke adrift and as many times new hawsers were bent and the pelley Captain and officers heaved sighs of relief each time the *Zafiro* started anew under a slow bell with her bow for Manila.

In spite of the hard fight, however, the lighter was doomed. The *Zafiro* washed away her hatches and she became waterlogged. With each heave of the sea the tons of water inside would rush from stem to stern with a force no ship could stand and finally with a crash the "lighter actually exploded" according to a passenger, and went down head first, carrying away the bawser as she sank.

THE TOKYO CAR-FARES.

OPPOSITION TO THE INCREASE.

Public feeling against the increase of the fares on the Tokyo electric-cars appears to be increasing. An association has been formed to oppose the increase, and has called a public indoor meeting for the 5th instant. The views of the association are, says a vernacular report, to be expressed in the most peaceful manner, and the Government and the tram company will be urged to reconsider their decision.

If the views of the public, as expressed by this meeting, are ignored, and the proposed increase takes effect, then the association will convene a mass meeting of protest in Hibiyas Park on the 11th.

Baron Sengo, Governor of Tokyo, has been interviewed by a representative of the *Yippu Tsushin* concerning the tram-fare question. He said there were some people who were fomenting an agitation and attacking the Home Minister about the increase of the fare. But it was he (the Governor) who sanctioned the increase and he did so without consulting the Municipal Council. If, therefore, there were any points in the question which deserved the condemnation of the public, he, not the Home Minister, would be first to blame. In his opinion, the four *sen* fare after amalgamation was not inadequate, especially in view of the fact that the rails and cars of the three tram companies are now in such a worn-out condition that they required more or less radical repair in the near future. Moreover, many people and they were mostly tradesmen, living both in the city and suburbs—who had hitherto to pay nine *sen* (exclusive of transit-duty) to reach a particular part of the city, would henceforth be able to reach it for only four *sen*. The advantage of the new system would be too obvious even to school children to require explanation. Governor Sengo did not doubt that any citizens with common-sense would not only unopposed to the new system, but were welcoming it. If, however, the increase of the fare was unreasonable, he would willingly take the responsibility upon himself and resign office.—*Japan Chronicle*.

THE JAPANESE SEALERS.

FURTHER ARRESTS OF POACHERS.

THE UN-ED STATES AND INDEMNITY.

A telegram to the *Asahi*, dated Washington, 30th ult., states that five Japanese poachers have been arrested at St. George Island, and have been sent to Valdes City for trial. The Japanese showed a white flag and so escaped death.

Mr. Hagiwara, Second Secretary in the Japanese Embassy at Washington, is to proceed to Valdes and watch the trial of the Japanese.

The Japanese Government, says the telegram, is resolved to protest against and demand for an indemnity, which it is thought the U.S. Government is sure to make.

A Tokyo dispatch to vernacular papers reports an interview with an anonymous authority on seal fishing, of which the following is the substance:—"There are at present about 38 Japanese sealers, of about 200 tons each, and 100 salmon, cod, and other fish-boats employed between Kamchatka and the Aleutian Islands. The men on these ships are like the Vikings of old, and their courage and seamanship are far superior to that of the majority of officers in the Japanese merchant service."

Contrary to their expectations, the fishing rights along the Siberian coast have not been acquired by the Japanese as one of spoils of war, and the Russian authorities are trying their hardest to drive Japanese fishermen from Siberian waters. This disappointment, says the Tokyo authority, "has aroused the Viking spirit in these adventurous seamen. The old guard of *Musashi* patrolling the coast of South Saghalien on the look-out for Russian poachers, while three Russian cruisers of great speed protect the sealers of their nationality in the North Pacific, sometimes encroaching into foreign territorial waters. The Japanese fishermen have vainly appealed to the Foreign Office for protection, and so have been driven further afield at the risk of their lives. Unless the question of fishing rights along the Siberian coast is speedily settled, further troubles like the recent event at the Aleutian Islands and the continued capture of Japanese sealers by Russian patrols will go on."—*Japan Chronicle*.

WITCHCRAFT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

After a hundred years of desuetude, witchcraft has again come to light; this time in the Philippine Islands. The precautions in Salem, Massachusetts, by our forefathers have been echoed in the present generation at San Isidro, in the province of Nueva Ecija. The story of the San Isidro witchcraft is no misty superstition of mistle-fancies but a burning reality.

In the town of Mufon, a woman was accused of being a witch. She was taken out into the public square and beaten by the natives of that barrio until she "vomited a live rat and a chicken." After this public demonstration of the woman's guilt she was taken to the justice of the peace of San Juan de Guimba, of which town Mufon is a barrio. While incarcerated in the jail at San Juan the woman attracted large crowds of people who were collecting there and who were amusing themselves by throwing stones, spitting and otherwise abusing the unfortunate prisoner.

DEATH OF MR. E. W. MITCHELL.

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. E. W. Mitchell, which event took place in Bedford, England, on the 7th inst., from apoplexy, the news being received by telegram this morning by Mr. F. Lamont, acting manager of Messrs. Calbeck, Macgregor and Co., and brother-in-law of the deceased. Immediately on the receipt of the news the establishment of Messrs. Calbeck, Macgregor and Co. was closed out of respect for the memory of Mr. Mitchell, he having been connected with that firm for the past 17 years, first as an assistant, and latterly as manager, having joined the firm in 1889, coming from Shanghai, where he was previously engaged in the tea business. He first came to China in the Spring of 1872, and from the first manifested a keen interest in all matters pertaining to sport in all its forms. In Hongkong he was president of the Cricket Club, member of the committees of the Jockey Club, the Victoria Recreation Club, the Yacht Club, the Corinthian Yacht Club, and the Amateur Dramatic Club, which practically owed its life to him, and in most of which he showed his lively interest, by giving many a cup and shield to be contested for, while at the same time presenting innumerable minor prizes at Athletic Sports and Gymkhana. He was a well-known figure at all cricket matches and race-meetings, and to members of the Press it was ever a pleasure to find him on the ground, at those functions, for he was untiring in his courteous endeavours to afford them every facility for obtaining all the information required by them. Many years ago he abandoned Masonry, but only last year he resumed an active part in it, and was elected Senior Warden of his Lodge. In April last he was in Hongkong, where he was on his way to Hongkong for a trip home, intending to return in December, in time to spend his Christmas in this Colony. During the summer he took a trip to Scotland, in company with Dr. Lawson, who, it will be remembered, was one of the only two surviving cricketers in the *Bokhara* disaster, now fresh in everybody's mind, the other survivor being Captain (then Lieutenant) Markham, of the Shropshire Regiment.

ARMED ROBBERY.

SAMPIAN WOMAN'S SENSATIONAL STORY.

With her hair flying in the wind, her eyes bulging out as if she had been scared to death, a sampian woman rushed breathlessly into the charge-room of the Central Police Station shortly after seven o'clock last night and unfolded to the ears of the inspector on duty an amazing story. It was about seven o'clock. She was on board her junk, which is anchored off the *Wingchei* wharf. Six men boarded the boat, all armed with choppers. One man seized her by the throat until her tongue hung out. The others ransacked the junk. After that they left, taking with them a cash-box containing \$51 in hard cash. The inspector made a note of the report and despatched detectives to investigate the matter. In less than an hour the detectives got enough information to show that the alleged robbery reported by the woman was a fake. The information they received was to the effect that the woman was the owner of the junk. She employed a crew of six men. Just before the end of last month the crew drew some money in advance. At the end of the month they drew their full wages, and when asked to return the sums she advanced them some days previously they put her off. The following day they left the woman's service and obtained work on another junk. She had been trying for days to recover the money from the men, but they refused to speak to her. Finding she was not going to get back the money, the woman occupied every day a prominent position on the street near the wharf, and as each of her debtors passed she would yell out to them: "There goes a thief, a robber, a swindler, and a pig." The seamen found they were "losing face" every time they passed the virago, so they decided last night to have her stop it once and for all. At seven o'clock the men went on board the woman's junk and wanted, it was said, to come to some arrangement with her, for they were afraid of her tongue. The women, thinking, perhaps, that the men were "kow-towing" to her, raised an uproar and called them all the names she could remember without repeating herself. The men, it was alleged, then assaulted her and left the boat. They carried no weapons, nor did they remove anything. The woman then faked up a robbery in order to get the men in trouble. Although there was no armed robbery committed, yet the law does not encourage assault, and we are informed that the seamen are arrested for assaulting the woman.

JAPANESE PAYMASTER'S EMBEZZLEMENT.

THE STORY OF A CURIO DEAL.

On the 7th ultimo, First-class Paymaster Mayeda Toyobachi, attached to the 11th Army Division at Zentsu, Sanuki, was arrested at Suma on a charge of embezzlement of public funds, and was some days later escorted to Zentsu, where he will be tried by a military court.

From details obtained by the *Onaka Jiji* it appears that this officer was sent to Peking in 1903. In August and September last he advanced the sum of ¥2,500 from the funds in his charge to an intimate acquaintance, a dealer in curios, and the loan was promptly repaid. Encouraged by the success of this negotiation, the paymaster in February or March advanced ¥10,000 to the same dealer, who was to make extensive purchases, ship them to Japan, and divide the profits with the officer. This scheme, however, proved a complete failure. The dealer returned to Japan with his purchases, but the Customs duty and freightage involved him in difficulties. He sold his stock of curios by auction for ¥7,000 and went to Nagoya, but his further movements have not yet been traced.

Meanwhile Paymaster Mayeda was in Peking waiting for news from the dealer, and was compelled to falsify his accounts to conceal his embezzlement. On June 13th he was transferred from Peking to the headquarters of the 11th Division. On the way from China to Zentsu he came to Kobe, and instituted inquiries for the missing curio-dealer. Finding no clue, he obtained leave of absence and continued his search. In the interval the dealer at Kobe was discovered, and he was arrested at Suma as above-stated.—*Japan Chronicle*.

ALLEGED WHOLESALE MURDERS.

PRISONER TO BE EXTRADITED.

After several days of careful examination into the charges preferred against him by the Canton government, the case against Chau Bin Mun, who is wanted by the Chinese authorities, was concluded at the police court, at noon, to-day. It was alleged prisoner murdered six persons, in the P. Ching village, in the Nantoh district, in the province of Kwangtung, in February last. The circumstances of the alleged murders, as related by witnesses, were to the effect that prisoner was a partner in a slaughter house in the P. Ching village. On the 24th February, 1906, at seven o'clock in the morning, he had a quarrel with a *fok*, employed in the slaughter house, which ended in prisoner drawing a revolver and mortally wounding the *fok*. In consequence of this operation at the slaughter house were stopped and a few hours later it was announced that prisoner had no further interest in the business. Some time later he turned up at the slaughter house and asked for the loan of a gun. His request was at first refused, but when he gave as an excuse that he wanted the gun in order to smuggle in some salt the weapon was handed to him, and as soon as he gained the opportunity he discharged two cartridges in the air, and a third at a man standing near by, which went wide of the mark. The watchman of the abattoir rushed up to prisoner, seized him, and a struggle ensued. The prisoner was the stronger man and the watchman was knocked down. The crowd which had gathered was so dumbfounded that they could do nothing. Gaining his legs again prisoner leveled his rifle and the rate from the watchman and shot him dead. The watchman's brother, who by this time had heard of the disturbance, arrived on the scene and seeing the dead body of his brother on the road, he grappled with the murderer. Again there was a struggle for life and death and in the scuffle the murderer was relieved of his rifle by the crowd. Both men rolled on the street, each trying to get the upper-hand. This prisoner was successful in doing so, and seizing his victim by the throat, he switched a dagger out of his pocket, and ran it through the man's heart. All that time, and even when the first murder—that of the *fok*—was committed, prisoner made no attempt to escape, but as soon as he had killed the third man—whether he had regained his senses or not, could not be said—he took to his heels, dropping the dagger on the street. He ran down to the waterfront, jumped on board a sampian and ordered the boatman to sail away. The crowd that assembled on the waterfront told the boatman not to sail, but to wait until the arrival of the soldiers to arrest the murderer. Seeing the woman was not going to obey his order, prisoner pulled out his revolver and shot her dead. The woman fell backwards on top of her two-year-old child and it was killed also. The other boatwoman, who was greatly scared, jumped into the sea to swim away, but the prisoner, who was seeking for more blood, ended her life in the water, by a bullet from his revolver. He then jumped into the water, swam away, and was seen running up the hillside. He was not seen again. The officials searched high and low for the murderer but he could not be found. They, however, learnt that he was in Hongkong and negotiations with the police authorities here resulted in the arrest of the murderer.

INDIAN ROWDIES AT YAUMATEI.

CHINAMAN "HELD UP" AND ROBBERED.

The pickets and special policemen that were sent over to Yaumatei at the time of the riot to maintain order and to keep the Indians and Chinese from clashing here up to the present not been withdrawn, yet the Indians in that district appear to be still on the lawless path.

Last night a Chinaman entered the Yaumatei Police Station and made a report that he had been robbed by Indians in the street. He said that about 9.30 o'clock in the evening while walking along Gascoigne Road he noticed two Indians, both in mufti, and wearing belts, coming in his direction. Instead of passing him the Indians stopped him and said they wanted all he had. The Chinaman, who was greatly scared, said he had nothing of any value, but the Indians relieved him of his umbrella, which he said was worth forty cents, and told him to move on. The man had a few cents in his pocket, but according to him, the Indians, who apparently were in a hurry, did not attempt to search his pockets. He thought they were soldiers. The police have taken up the case and are now looking for the man carrying an umbrella which tallies with that of the native.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

EARLY FORMATION EXPECTED.

The following cards were returned at the meeting held at Happy Valley from 8th to 10th September:—

ROBERTSON-FARWELL CUP.

Mr. E. J. Grist	79-4=75
Mr. H. Pinckney	90-12=78
Mr. F. R. Barry, R.N.	79 scr.=79
Mr. T. S. Forrest	79-4=83
Major Peiley, R.N.C.	84 scr.=84

21 entries.

POOL.

Mr. C. B. Down, R.A.	83-7=75
Mr. J. Clark	76-1=72
Mr. F. R. Barry, R.N.	76 scr.=76
Mr. T. S. Forrest	79+4=83

17 entries.

THE PROPOSED NEW JAPANESE SHIPPING COMPANY.

EARLY FORMATION EXPECTED.

It was reported some months ago that a project was on foot for the formation of a new Japanese Shipping Company on a large scale under the auspices of the Japan Shipowners' Association. According to statements then made, it was expected that about 100,000 tons of shipping would be taken over by the Company. There have since been certain hitches, but it is now said that as the result of a visit paid to Osaka by Mr. Nishikawa Shozo, a member of the Committee, an understanding has been reached, and the Company will be an accomplished fact much more quickly than had been expected.—*Kobe Herald*.

A KURE despatch to the *Mainichi* gives a rumour to the effect that a sum of ¥60,000, which was in the safe of the *Mikasa* at the time of the disaster, was found to be missing when the ship was refloated. Some of the divers engaged on the salvage work are said to be suspected of the theft. The message adds, however, that there is at present no confirmation of the report.

BUSY TIMES AT THE DOCKS.

TWELVE VESSELS IN FOR TREATMENT.

A glance at the official dock returns from the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., shows a very exceptional state of affairs. The list gives no less than three men-of-war—H.M.S. *Albatross*, invalided after her recent collision with north, H.M.S. *Taku*, undergoing overhaul and periodical repairs, and the French *Vigilante*. Next we find the *Sixta*, which was recently in collision with the *S. Strathmore* in this harbour, which latter vessel has had to be accommodated with a berth in the Cosmopolitan Dock. Then there is the *S. Albatross*, also in a collision, in Yokohama, but held entirely blameless, and which left for Vancouver to-day. Then come the *Devonshire*, *Sargon*, *Chungking*, and *Woolwich*, all with their tale of the troubles of maritime navigation, while the *Empress of Japan* and the *Ind* close the list, they being "laid up" merely for the purpose of the periodical overhaul, and to undergo any minor repairs that may be found necessary. That the Dock Company's staff will have a busy time without saying, but that they will execute the work required of them with a complete finish and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned may also be taken as a foregone conclusion.

DOCK CO'S OPPORTUNITIES.

REPAIRS TO THE "MCCLELLAN."

Mr. Amos P. Wilder, American Consul-General, has received from Manila copies of general instructions to bidders and specifications for repairs to the U.S.A.T. *McClellan* together with one copy of blue prints of decks and of bolsters of the vessel. The latter are on view at the consulate-general, and the instructions are for distribution to parties interested while they last.

CHASED TO DEATH.

DEATH INQUIRY HELD.

At the Magistracy this afternoon, before Coroner H. H. J. Gompertz and a jury, an inquiry was held into the circumstances touching the death of one Wong Fok, a coolie, who was killed in Macdonnell Road, Kowloon, on the 9th inst.

The circumstances of the tragedy were to the effect that on the day in question, shortly before noon, the deceased had a quarrel with another coolie in Macdonnell Road. The outcome of the quarrel was that deceased picked up a pole, at the end of which was attached an iron hook, and struck the other coolie with it on the head, seriously injuring the man. The other coolie chased deceased, who rushed up the staircase of a house and made for the roof. His pursuers were at his heels and when deceased arrived at the end of the block of houses he attempted to gain the street by sliding down the waterspout. It was in coming down the spout that he lost his balance and fell into the street. He was removed to hospital, but died later from the injuries he received.

An eye-witness to the occurrence swore to standing in his verandah on the day in question and seeing four Chinamen running on the house tops of Macdonnell Road. These four men were being followed by another man (detective). When they got to the end of the houses all attempted to get down by the waterspout. Here witness saw the street and as soon as he reached the footpath he saw one of the men fall. Witness went up to deceased and stood over him until the arrival of a policeman.

The Coroner—What made you run down? Witness—Well, when I saw the men running I thought there was something happening and I went to see.

The Coroner—Where were the other three men? Witness—They ran away.

Medical evidence was given by Dr. McFarlane and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

THE DRAW FOR THE SECOND ROUNDS RESULTED AS FOLLOWS:—

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.

2ND ROUND.

R. Whyte Bye.

Wm. Ramsay	vs. Skinner
G. K. Haxton	vs. T. Neave
W. J. Crawford	vs. T. Wright
R. Lapsley	vs. J. M. Henderson
A. Ritchie	vs. R. H. Baxter or G. Wilson

D. McIntyre or R. Hunter vs. A. A. Milroy or A. Ramsay.

PRESIDENT'S.

2ND ROUND.

G. K. Haxton	vs. A. Ritchie
T. Skinner	vs. G. Edwards
Wm. Ramsay	vs. A. Ramsay
T. Neave	vs. R. Whyte
A. A. Milroy	vs. W. J. Crawford
R. Lapsley	vs. R. H. Baxter
A. Nicholson	vs. T. Wright
W. M. Russell	vs. Hunter

VICE-PRESIDENT'S.

2ND ROUND.

R. Whyte Bye.

Wm. Russell	vs. F. H. Dixon
J. Ramsay	vs. G. T. Wilson
G. K. Haxton	vs. R. Hunter
J. C. Gow	vs. D. McIntyre
C. R. Edwards	vs. A. Ramsay
T. Wright	vs. T. Skinner
Dr. Swan	vs. W. J. Crawford

These rounds to be completed by 11th October.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG AND HIS 70TH BIRTHDAY.

In the eighth month this year Viceroy Chang Chih-tung will become seventy and the Viceroy has written an open letter saying that this is a time of difficult situations in China and the natives in the provinces of Hupeh and Hunan are still suffering from the effect of the late inundation and many affairs which have to be carried out are still undone and the Viceroy is anxious about these matters day and night, fearing that he can not discharge his duties properly and at such a moment the Viceroy hereby informs his friends that he will not receive anything to congratulate him on his 70th birthday and if any one sends him a letter of congratulation on a screen such screen will be returned to the person who sends the same, but the letter will be copied by him as was done in the case of the old scholars such as Tang Wen-cheng and Wang Yuen-wen, etc.—*The Sin wan-pao*.

THE Japanese Foreign Office is informed that Mr. H. E. Fulford, British Consul at Newchwang, has been appointed Consul-General at Mukden.

THE TIENTSIN TRAGEDY.

MURDER OF THE RUSSIAN CONSUL.

We take the following report of the murder of Consul Laptev, reported in these columns by telegram, from the *P. & T. Times* of 1st inst.:

Yesterday morning, Tientsin was shocked and grieved to learn that Mr. N. Laptev, the popular and much respected Consul for Russia, had been shot. Many at once jumped to the natural conclusion that the act was that of a revolutionary or had some political significance. The Consul Officials when seen with regard to the matter were naturally much excited and confused, but we gathered from Prince Merschersky, the vice-Consul, the following facts.

The assailant was one Levinsky, a man who has been much about Tientsin, and whose striking appearance is certain to have made him noticed, if his identity has been obscure. He has lately been concerned with the contracts for road making and earth works which have been carried out in the Russian Concession, and to him, or him and others concerned with him, was alleged to be due a sum of \$300 or thereabouts.

Yesterday he went to the Russian Consulate and asked to see Prince Merschersky to whom he was admitted. After some conversation he asked to see Consul Laptev in the presence of Prince Merschersky, and this was granted. Levinsky in the course of conversation grew excited, and high words took place between him and the Consul. What happened then the Prince does not appear to be exactly clear about, but from what we can gather Levinsky produced a revolver. He afterwards alleged that it was for the purpose of committing suicide in front of them.

Consul Laptev, as we understand, moved towards the man to grapple with him, and Prince Merschersky, who was standing behind him, fired four shots, one of which entered the abdomen of Consul Laptev and one slightly grazed the thumb of the vice-Consul. Prince Merschersky at once secured the assailant, and some soldiers were summoned to take charge of him.

The vice-Consul then gave his attention to Consul Laptev who was seriously wounded, and messengers were dispatched for Dr. Schreyer who at once attended. When questioned as to the outcome of the wound, Dr. Schreyer shook his head, from which it is only too easy to infer that the condition of the patient is alarming.

When our representative reached the Consulate the soldiers were freeing the assailant from the ropes with which he had been tied, though he was of course in custody.

The man is alleged to be insane and there is no suggestion that there is any political significance to be attached to the event. It is believed that Levinsky was connected with another man in the contracts, and threats are reported to have been made over payment.

Later.

Drs. Schreyer and Irwin and a German military doctor operated yesterday and found that the bullet had grazed the left lung, grazed the spleen and went through the diaphragm. The bullet is now embedded in the muscles and flesh. The patient is very weak, but the doctors say there is hope of his recovery.

There were numerous friends and callers at the Consulate yesterday afternoon.

The late Consul Laptev, the respected Russian Consul who has been in Tientsin and the affair has caused the greatest grief and consternation.

FURNERAL OF CONSUL LAPTEV.

The funeral of Consul Laptev took place yesterday afternoon at the Military Cemetery in the Russian Concession. It was first decided that it should be at the B. M. C. Cemetery, but at the instance of Minister Pokotiloff, the arrangements were varied. It was a funeral that was unique in that it brought together the most extraordinary cosmopolitan gathering ever seen in Tientsin. The popularity of the dead consul was amply manifested by the attendance at his funeral. The funeral service began at the Consulate on Thursday night, and was continued at 6 p.m. on Friday morning, in the afternoon and at the graveside. The full ritual of the Orthodox Church was gone through and at the evening and morning services, though most of those present were intimate friends and nationals, there were other sympathisers there in addition.

Yesterday afternoon at the hour fixed for the funeral (3 p.m.) the service was still in progress in an upper room of the Consulate, and the building was filled with sympathetic friends and nationals. Outside the infantry band from Peking was drawn up, and a Russian guard of honour, and the Chinese police also formed a guard. The service took longer than it was thought it would, and it was well after 3 o'clock when the chanting drawing nearer, made it known that the coffin was being borne downstairs.

The waiting assembly of sympathetic friends uncovered reverently as the bearers with the coffin emerged from the door, and the band commenced playing a solemn symphony. The coffin, borne by four bearers, was followed by Minister Pokotiloff, Prince Merschersky, Mr. Levitsky, Postmaster, and officers of the Legation Guard. It was preceded by an officer carrying an ikon, followed by another officer bearing on a red velvet cushion the deceased Consul's medals and decorations, and the coffin was immediately followed by Mr. Alexander Laptev the brother of the deceased, who was the chief and only mourner. Behind him followed the remainder of those in attendance. A grave had been dug on the south side of the Russian Military Cemetery, and here the funeral service was concluded, chants also having been sung all the way to the burying place.

As many as fifty beautiful wreaths were sent and as for those who followed and were present at the graveside, it is impossible to attempt a list. But we do not exaggerate when we say that most members of every class and nationality of Tientsin inhabitants were present. Out of respect for Consul Laptev, the Banks and all the foreign stores closed during the period of the obsequies, and every one was present at the funeral. From Peking there were in addition to the Russian Minister, and the majority of the staff of the Russian Legation, Senior de Carcer, Senior d'Almeida, Spanish and Portuguese Ministers, and Messrs. Barber and Wilfahrt, of the Russo-Chinese Bank. Among Chinese officials were Customs Taotai Liang, representing the Viceroy, Gen. Hsui, Dr. Mark, Taotai C. L. Chow, Mr. Kwan, Inspector Ross and Superintendent Lugowsky.

The arrangements for the funeral were in the hands of Mr. Pokotiloff and Prince Merschersky, and were ably carried out. The B.M.C. kindly sent their hearse over, but it was not used, the bearers preferring to carry the coffin the whole way. Mr. Bourne, we believe, also rendered some assistance.

A SHOCKING INSTANCE OF SUPERSTITION.

HUMAN FLESH EATEN BY A CONSUMPTIVE.

A shocking revelation of the superstitious practices in vogue among a class of the Japanese people is reported in the vernacular papers and translated by the *Japan Herald*. A woman named Kurikawa Fuji, aged twenty-nine, who was suffering from consumption, was staying at Fujisawa and was receiving medical treatment at the Fujisawa hospital. Finding no relief, she tried one medicine after another, without apparent improvement. A woman named Mochizuki Aki, who was living in the neighbourhood, persuaded her to try snakes and vipers, which are believed to be specially effective in the cure of consumption, and brought her home, which the patient tried without hesitation. Towards the early part of last month the woman brought her a piece of human flesh, covered with blood, and representing it to be the brain of a man just run over and killed by a train near Ojima, persuaded her to take it. The patient, being previously informed that the human brain had a wonderful curative power, was easily persuaded, and is said to have swallowed it without a murmur. It was a subject of the flesh of the child of Mochizuki Aki, who was suffering from gangrene. The patient, learning this, grew nervous, and died on the 16th inst. Acting on information, the police are instituting inquiries into the matter. Rumour has it that Mochizuki Aki was taking advantage of the superstitious beliefs of the patient to extort from her a large sum of money.

In connection with the revelations as to the superstitious beliefs entertained amongst a certain class of the Japanese people, stated in yesterday's issue, it is now reported that Kurikawa Fuji, the consumptive patient, had a belief that the human brain possessed a singularly curative power in consumption and was anxious to obtain a piece. As this object was not easily obtainable the woman grew nervous, says the *Japan Herald*, until Mochizuki Aki, who was on intimate terms with the patient, contrived, out of pure sympathy, to alleviate the nervousness from which her friend was suffering, by procuring the flesh of a frog, which she gave her sick friend under the idea it was human flesh. A servant employed by the patient had some difference with Mochizuki Aki, and circulated the rumour which led to the arrest of the woman. As a result of careful inquiries on the part of the police authorities the mystery was cleared up and the woman immediately liberated.

At least 2,752 officers and men who took part in the late war are reported missing, the whole of these men being attached to the Third Army Corps, 1,012 to the First Army Division, 840 to the Third Division, and 900 to the Ninth Division. The Third Army Corps took an active part in the assault of Port Arthur, and as the attacks were usually made at night, it was impossible to pick up the killed and wounded. Hence the roll of missing is abnormally large.

SHANGHAI & HONGKONG WHARF CO., LTD.

FURTHER INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., held at the Company's office at Shanghai on Friday, the 31st ult., the following resolutions were passed:

(1)—That under the powers conferred by memorandum and articles of association four thousand shares be offered for allotment at a premium of fifty per cent. (50 per cent.), that is, at the rate of one hundred and fifty taels for each share of one hundred taels face value (fully paid up).

(2)—That the shares shall rank for dividend from the first day January, 1907.

(3)—That the shares be offered to the shareholders on the Register on the 31st day of December, 1906, in the proportion of one new share for every eight existing shares held by them (but so that no fractional part of a share be issued) and such offer share be made by notice to be issued not later than the seventh day of September, 1906, specifying the number of new shares to which each shareholder is at that date entitled and stating that the offer will be deemed to be declined unless an acceptance of such offer in writing is delivered to the General Agents of the Company or to the Shanghai Bankers, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at Shanghai, on or before the 31st day of December, 1906, accompanied by payment in full for each new share so accepted.

(4)—That upon acceptance and payment within the time above-mentioned the shares so accepted and paid for shall be allotted forthwith.

(5)—That all shares not so allotted shall be dealt with as the directors may determine.

NEW OPIUM LAW IN BANGKOK.

PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING.

A new Opium Law received the royal assent on the 23rd ult., says the *Bangkok Times*. The new law is said to be a very strict one, and will be in force from the 1st of January, 1907 (Chulalongkorn) and the law of the year 1905 (R.S.), they have not been found sufficient to check smuggling, which is at present carried on to a large extent, having a prejudicial effect on the revenue of the country. The new law endeavours to meet this with severe penalties.

Anyone who commits an offence against the two laws mentioned above by smuggling opium or opium dross into the country, or by buying, or selling, or having in his possession, such illicit opium or opium dross, will under the new law, if the amount is under 10 taels, be liable to a fine of three times the value of the opium seized, or to imprisonment for a period that may vary from eight days to three months, or to both penalties. If the amount is over 10 taels in weight, the person convicted is to be fined three times the value of the opium seized and imprisoned for a period that may vary from one month to three years. The value of the opium is the price at which the same is selling to the people at the time. The fines to be imposed on anyone who is accessory to the commission of such offences will, on conviction, receive two-thirds of the punishment that would be allotted to one actually committing the offences. In the case of a number of people being concerned together, then the total of the fines imposed on them may be fixed at three times the value of the opium seized and must not be less; but the fine imposed on the chief of the offenders must not be less than Tcs. 100, and that imposed on each of the others must not be less than Tcs. 66. In the case of a man convicted within three years after a previous conviction, the period of imprisonment is to be from three months to five years. Another section deals with the case of informants, and the concluding section entrusts the carrying out of the law to the Ministers of Finance, the Interior, Justice, and Local Government.

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BEFORE THE DAGERB RE-CONSTITUTION.

THE SHANGHAI OF 5th INST. REPORTS.

After the arrival of the Travelling Commissioners at Peking they all memorialized the Throne asking to fix a date for inaugurating constitutional government, but as some of the Grand Councillors made exceptions the matter had not been decided. Thereupon Prince Ching wired to Yuan Shih-kai and Chang Chih-tung asking if they were able to come up to Peking to be consulted in the matter, but as Chang Chih-tung's hands were tied as regards the reported movements of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's partisans he replied that he could not come up to Peking and that Yuan Shih-kai alone was mentioned in the Decree regarding the conference in the presence to decide the questions of constitution, Chang Chih-tung's name being omitted.

Prince Ching's message to Yuan Shih-kai contained, it is reported, the following words:—"The situation of the Empire being as it is at present, unless we shall have proper reforms it is impossible to continue the status quo of the Empire. I am in a responsible position in the control of State affairs. I cannot sleep with an easy mind. As I am not a man of intelligence, I cannot scheme out any good system to replace those of the present and I sincerely wish you to come up to Peking and assist us in order to decide the present great problems. There are reports that you are very conservative and obstruct the new reforms but I am not at all such a person and I am really having a bitter experience in dealing with the present difficult problems. Of course I have no time to defend myself and therefore please understand me properly, etc."

Yuan Shih-kai came up to Peking at noon of the 26th August and then went to the Summer Palace at once and stayed at the old house of Commander of the Household Liu at Tai Ping Chen and he had his staff with him and at his residence he had telephone and special telegraph lines connected with Tientsin. The Grand Councillors decided to have a conference in the presence on the 27th as Yuan Kuang-pao had come up to Peking. In the morning of the 27th the Grand Councillors presented their proposals to the Throne and at two in the afternoon the conference was held at the Waiwu-pu office at the Summer Palace and the majority of the high officials was on the side favouring a constitution but as the matter was very important a further conference was decided to be convened. On the 28th Yuan Shih-kai was received in audience and had a long conversation with the Throne but the topics were kept secret. Anyhow Yuan Kuang-pao sent in a written note regarding the preparation necessary before adoption of constitutional government. On the 29th it was found impossible to decide the date of adopting constitutional government and a circular telegraphic message was sent to the high provincial officials asking their views.

Prince Ching all through the conference maintained the view of having reforms and endeavoured his best to secure this. There are a few members of the Grand Council who oppose the proposed reforms and it is reported that they will be removed from their offices.

The *Eastern Times* also publishes the following interesting account of the same affair.

Yuan Shih-kai had only a few minutes time allowed on the 27th August when he was received in audience as their Majesties were not well on that day, on the same day there was a conference under the chairmanship of the Prince Ching and both members of the Government Council and the Grand Council as well as Yuan Shih-kai attended.

There were three memorials placed before the presence at the conference: namely (1) memorial of Tuan Fang and Tai Huog-tse, (2) memorial of Duke Tsai-tse re constitution, and (3) that of Chang Po-hsi re administrative reforms, but the last one was not discussed as the matter of constitution had to be decided first.

The memorial of Tuan Fang and Tai Huog-tse is the one which urges the necessity of having constitutional government and that to do that it is necessary to have administrative reforms and over fifty items are mentioned.

On the 27th August these two commissioners sent in a memorial containing over 20,000 words regarding administrative reforms.

Duke Tsai-tse's first memorial is signed by Duke Tsai-tse, Li Sheng-tu and Shang Chih-tung urging the necessity of having constitutional government and that China should adopt a constitutional government system first as there was no other course to take. The second memorial is signed by Duke Tsai-tse alone criticising severely the absurd views expressed, that is to say, certain two members of the Grand Council having stated that the memorials of the Travelling Commissioners were more favourable to China re constitution and able to Manchus. The Duke attacked this view saying that those Manchus who are against constitution are persons who are simply looking after their own position and salaries and they are not loyal to the Empire and that if such views were allowed to exist and anti-Chinese views prevail, it will cause great danger to the Empire. Their Majesties, upon reading this memorial, were greatly impressed and decided to issue an Imperial Decree promising to have constitutional government.

These three memorials will first be placed before the conference in the presence.

Yuan Shih-kai also upholds the view that it is important to have constitutional government in China which should be promised by an Imperial Decree but no date should be fixed as it is necessary to wait till such time as the public is ready to have such government.

On the 29th August Prince Ching and other high officials as well as Yuan Shih-kai were received in audience and it was decided that an Imperial Decree, which was actually issued on the 1st September would be issued, etc.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

PROPOSED REFORMS IN CHINA.

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE PEKING GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN SERIOUSLY CONSIDERING CERTAIN OFFICIALS' MEMORIAL UPON TWO REFORMS.

1.—The change of costumes. That the present style of dress is inconvenient and needs speedy change is realized by every keen observer. It is decided that this change will first be effected in the army and navy, in the constable department, and in the schools.

2.—The change of the Calendar. The present mode of reckoning of the year is not in accordance with true astronomical calculations. The zealous Jesuits had brought this fact before the Chinese Government many years ago but that time did not demand a change. At present it is deemed advisable to have this present system substituted by the Gregorian standard. That system which is based upon reigning year of the Emperor however is to be retained and continued in use as is the case in Japan.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

SANDAKAN in particular, and the Northern Provinces in general, may be congratulated upon the prospect of largely increased prosperity by the

HONGKONG PUBLIC WORKS.

PROGRAMME FOR 1907.

In his address to the Legislative Council at yesterday's meeting, his Excellency dealt at length on the Colonial Estimates for 1907, alluding to Public Works for the coming year, the Governor said:—

In the Public Works Department the decrease of \$30,000 is due to higher exchange on salaries and the increase of \$7,750 is due to automatic changes and the operation of the grading scheme. Building overmen's salaries have been raised to bring them into line with sanitary inspectors. The further increase of \$84 is for minor alterations in conveyance and allowances. The net decrease in the public works is \$21,986. In public works recurrent the increase of \$4,000 is for the maintenance of buildings and \$9,000 is for the maintenance of roads, \$4,000 is for the maintenance of water works. The new item put in of \$12,500 is for typhoon damages. That amount is based on the average spent on repairs on damage caused in past years. Hitherto it has been customary to make a special vote but it is more satisfactory to include it in the estimates. The decrease of \$10,000 under public works recurrent is for the maintenance of lighting. This is due to a reduction in the price of gas which we succeeded in obtaining from the Gas Company. The net increase on public works recurrent is \$18,500. In public works extraordinary, whereas for buildings in 1906 we have inserted only \$18,500 in the estimates for 1907, or nearly \$100,000 less. First of all we have completed a certain number of buildings in the current year. These are the Harbour Office, the Western Market, the Mongkok Tsui Market, the Shanghai Post Office and five small buildings. I do not propose to go on with the prison at the present time. It appeared to be a very urgent necessity two years ago when we hardly knew what to do with prisoners, but fortunately the number is so much reduced that we are not only not overcrowded but enabled to close the branch prison. In these circumstances, the necessity for an additional prison can be reasonably cut out from the estimates. We have in the estimates some amounts for proceeding with the Supreme Court and Post Office. The amount we considered we could effectually spend in pushing on the work as much as possible. Then we have had to include amounts for certain buildings already in progress for which contracts are let. The estimate for the new courts, time-table station at Kowloon, Post Office at Wanchai and the Kowloon Mortuary next year will be \$21,500. Then there are two new buildings and it is proposed to put only these two in hand. One is the Land Office at Tai Po. This is absolutely necessary in order to prevent the risk of destruction of all land records pertaining to the New Territories and the estimated cost is \$15,000. Then it is proposed to erect a market at Quarry Bay, the estimated cost of which is also \$15,000. This was recommended by the Sanitary Board. The continuation of the Supreme Court and the Post Office, with these two buildings, bring the total vote up to \$38,500. For communications last year we estimated \$216,800. This year we have only estimated \$99,000. Last year we included in the estimate for communications two items in connection with the railway amounting to \$100,000 which will eventually be repaid to the revenue from the railway. The Government also estimated for the completion of Conduit Road but it is not possible to quite complete that with the amount inserted in the present year's estimates, which is comparatively small to what was inserted last year. We have still got the item for extending Robinson Road, Kowloon, and an item for roads in the New Territories, and we have slightly increased the item for forming and curbing streets as additional buildings required that the streets should be ready for them. Drainage for which last year you voted \$70,000 is estimated this year at \$80,000, \$10,000 having been added for miscellaneous drainage works, the amount at present in the estimates not having proved sufficient. For the extending of lighting there is a small amount of \$2,000 inserted. This is a small amount of \$2,000 of which stood in the estimates for 1906. Of this, \$20,000 is for a permanent shelter for Blake Pier. In the original grant it was also proposed to renew the Queen's Statue Pier, but we will have to let that remain for another year. In the meantime Blake Pier will be improved in accordance with my promise to the Council some time ago. The other items are small and I intend to discuss in detail. There is \$5,000 in the renewal of the survey of the market in the New Territories. This is necessary as otherwise the survey would be lost and we would have difficulties in connection with laying out the line. \$20,000 is for concreting piers and the existing work has already commenced. \$9,000 is for reclaiming the Tai Po fish pond as intended to prevent what we believe will be an important place in the future from getting into an unsatisfactory state at the commencement. Under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance I have estimated only \$20,000 as against \$160,000 this year. \$20,000 is entirely for compensation we have to pay on the provisions of the Ordinance. No amount has been included this year for the resumption of insanitary property for which \$150,000 was included last year. In waterworks provision has been made for \$536,600 and \$286,300 of this amount is required for the completion of the Kowloon Gravitation scheme, and the Tyam Tuk first section. The remaining \$200,000 is for starting the Tyam Tuk second section in accordance with my promise to the Council. (Applause).

HONGKONG INDUSTRIES.

1907 PROSPECTS.

Speaking on the Budget for 1907 the Governor referred to the industries of the Colony, with special reference to the New Territories, in the following terms:—The question of public works leads one naturally to the question of the progress of industries in this Colony. The year promises to be a very important one in this respect. The mining in the New Territory is now apparently advancing beyond the prospecting stage and if it proves to be the success that its promoters anticipate the Colony will benefit thereby. Another great industry which has been started this year is flour-milling at Junk Bay, to which we wish every success. (Applause.) Speaking last year on the subject of industries I referred to the assistance which was given to the promotion by the industries exhibitions. Since then we have completed an exhibition of the products of Hongkong and South China in the Imperial Institute in London. An exhibition of industrial arts in the Colony has been arranged for, and we have also started again the annual flower show.

THE MORPHINE TRADE.

NEW LEGISLATION.

The text of the Bill to regulate the trade in morphine, introduced into the Legislative Council yesterday, is as follows:—

A Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend The Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1891.

Enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as The Prepared Opium Amendment Ordinance, 1906, and shall be read and construed as one with The Prepared Opium Ordinance.

2. Section 2 of the Principal Ordinance shall be amended by the addition of the following definitions:—

"The expression compound of opium" means any substance, not coming within the above definition of prepared opium, which contains opium, or any constituent or alkaloid thereof, however the original form of such opium may have been altered.

"Morphine" includes morphia and all salts of morphia in any solution or preparation containing morphia.

3. The provision to section 10 of the Principal Ordinance is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"Provided that no trader in opium shall be prevented from doing field testing samples of opium obtained in accordance with the provisions of any Ordinance for the time being in force relating to raw opium and keeping the same for the purpose of his trade, the burden of proof whereof shall in each case be upon any person alleging the same in his defence."

4. As section 10 of the Principal Ordinance the following shall be inserted:—

"COMPOUNDS OF OPIUM.

124. (1.) It shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council to grant licences to such persons as he may think fit in such numbers as he may deem suitable and on such conditions as he may consider proper for importing for sale or use within the Colony, prepared, manufactured, or dealing in morphia and compounds of opium, and any person so importing, manufacturing, or dealing in morphia or any compound of opium without such licence shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

(2.) Any such licence may be revoked by the Governor-in-Council at his discretion and without assigning cause.

(3.) There shall be paid for each such licence an annual fee of twenty-five dollars which shall be paid to the Opium Farmer.

(4.) If the holder of any such licence does not comply with the conditions he shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

125. Every importer whether for exportation from or for sale or use within the Colony of morphia or any compound of opium shall on the importation thereof truthfully declare before the superintendent of imports and exports the amount of morphia or opium contained therein and any such importer making a false declaration in this regard shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

126. Every importer of morphia or any compound of opium which is intended for sale or use in the Colony shall pay to the Opium Farmer a royalty thereon calculated at the rate of thirty dollars per ton of morphia and three dollars per ton of opium which royalty shall be paid to the Opium Farmer and may be recovered by the Opium Farmer in a summary way before a Magistrate.

The Governor-in-Council may at his discretion exempt any medicine containing morphia or opium or any compound of opium manufactured and imported from Europe, America, or any British Colony from the provisions of the Principal Ordinance and this Ordinance: the name and description of any medicine so exempted shall be published in *The Gazette*.

127. The Governor shall and the Opium Farmer may establish one or more bonded warehouses for the use of dealers in morphia and compound of opium imported for exportation and not for use or sale in the Colony and all morphia and compounds of opium shall be stored in bonded warehouses or warehouses.

The Governor-in-Council may from time to time make, vary and rescind regulations with regard to the storage and removal of morphia and compounds of opium in and from such warehouses, to the payment of charges for storage therein and to such other purposes as the Governor-in-Council may deem desirable and such regulations when published in *The Gazette*, shall have the force of law.

5. Section 30 of the Principal Ordinance is hereby amended by inserting the words "compound of opium, morphia," after the words "dross opium."

6. The Prepared Opium Amendment Ordinance, 1904, is hereby repealed.

A CHINESE soldier, by name Hi Sam, was arrested on board the Canton steamer *Pauline* early on Friday, and placed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, later on a charge of carrying a dagger without licence permission. The "brave" admitted the charge, but pleaded ignorance, and his Worship discharged him with a caution, ordering the confiscation of the dagger.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION.

14th inst.

At a meeting of the general committee, held in the City Hall, on 12th inst., the following gentlemen were present:—Sir H. S. Berkeley, K.C. (chairman), Capt. J. Marchant (secretary), Messrs. Gale, Vernon, Ram, Fung Wa Chun, Sutor, Kumabe, Sayle, Engel, Wilder, Liebert, Elken and Dr. Jordan, and Mr. Romano.

The Committee was suggested by the addition of the following gentlemen:—Hon. Mr. W. W. Bay, Messrs. Ho Kom Tong, Choy Lap Chee, Chan Kang Yu, Lau Chu Pak, Chau Siu Ki and Ku Fai Shan.

The following gentlemen were also proposed and elected, subject to consent:—Messrs. J. W. Boller, G. Wood, H. N. Mody, Tomkins and Balloch.

The minutes of the Finance Committee were passed by the General Committee.

Mr. Vernon guaranteed to open an account at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for the use of the secretary up to \$200. The General Committee guaranteed the exhibition at \$20 per head.

Future work to be done by each individual committee, which are organised as under, and have full power to proceed. Section (1)—Mr. Gale and Dr. Jordan; Section (2)—Messrs. Sutor, Kumabe, Sayle, Engel, Wilder, Liebert, Elken and Dr. Jordan; Section (3)—Messrs. Bay, Sutor, and Engel; Section (4)—Messrs. Fung Wa Chun; Section (5)—Messrs. Ram, Lau Chu Pak, and Ho Kom Tong; Section (6)—Mr. Lennor Bird and Choy Lap Chee.

The Working Committee consist of the following:—Mr. Liebert, Dr. Jordan, Mr. Gale, Mrs. Marchant, Mrs. Bailey, Messrs. Fung Wa Chun, Ho Kom Tong, Sutor, Bird, Sayle, Ram, Mrs. Trenchard Davis, Messrs. Vernon, Lau Chu Pak, Choy Lap Chee and Engel, and Captain J. Marchant (secretary).

The Committee for apportioning space and arranging exhibits, outside the duties of section committees, are:—Messrs. Ram (chairman), Bird, and Vernon.

Entry forms should be forwarded to the secretary with the section to which it refers plainly marked on the top left hand corner.

SAILORS' AND SOLDIERS' HOME.

ARSENAL STREET.

14th inst.

The Sailors' and Soldiers' Home was erected some five years ago. Since then some considerable improvement has been made in the interior of the building, but nothing has been done to conserve or improve the outside thereof. These internal improvements, however, were made when the fleet was large, and without any appeal to the public, though in one case a concert was given. Indeed at that time no appeal was necessary, for the fleet being large, men flocked to the Home; moreover there was no other institution of the kind in Hongkong.

At present these conditions are changed. The men of the fleet have been diminished by perhaps one half, and therefore, apart from any other changes, the income has been proportionately lessened.

While up to the present the Committee have been able to pay its way, there is yet a debt on the building of £27,000, on which, however no interest has to be paid. It was loaned to us by the Army and Navy Committee of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in England, on these easy conditions, in addition to which a substantial donation was made, from the same source, without which it would have been impossible that the building could have been erected.

The time has come, however, when the building, both within and without, greatly needs to be overhauled. Its outside appearance is very grimy, and the building is deteriorating. If suffers by comparison with the Royal Naval Canton next door. The interior also needs to be painted from floor to ceiling, and other incidental improvements which time and wear have rendered imperative.

The outlay will not be less than £1,000. Although the Committee have a small sum in hand on the working account, there is not sufficient to meet this large additional outlay.

At a Committee meeting, therefore, on Tuesday evening last, it was decided, *nem con.*, to place these facts before the public of Hongkong in the hope that there would be some knowing the good self-denying work done in the Home, ready to assist, and so enable us to put the Home in thorough repair. This institution is a general rallying-ground for a large number of men of the Army, the Navy, and, at times, also some of the Mercantile Marine, without distinction of denomination. Although no intoxicating drinks are sold in the Home, no infrequently men seek its shelter at night who are untrappily under the influence of drink, and these are always taken in. The Committee therefore, regarding the Home, seeing no appeal has been made to the public since the Home was built, and also in view of the nature of the work done, that there will be some sympathisers who will be willing to assist us in the good work.

Crossed cheques may be made payable to the Rev. C. Bone, 2 Morrison Hill.

Signed, on behalf of the Committee, C. BONE, President.

J. W. WHITE, Hon. Secretary.

CART. F. A. BROWN.

PHILIPPINE STAMPS.

ISSUE OF NEW SERIES.

The following notice has been issued by Mr. C. M. Cotterman, Director of Posts.

Postage stamps of the new series, known as the "Philippine Issue" are now on sale. These stamps are of the same colour as the United States stamps overprinted "Philippines" of the same value, but the value of the new stamps is expressed in Philippine Currency. The following is a brief description of each denomination:

Denomination Design
2 centavo [1 cent] Rizal
4 centavo [2 cent] William McKinley
6 centavo [3 cent] Magellan
8 centavo [4 cent] Legaspi
10 centavo [5 cent] General Lawton
12 centavo [6 cent] Abraham Lincoln
16 centavo [8 cent] Admiral Sampson
20 centavo [10 cent] George Washington
26 centavo [13 cent] Benigno Franklin
30 centavo [15 cent] Benigno Franklin
1 peso [50 cent] Philippine Govt. Coat of Arms.
2 peso [1 dollar] Philippine Govt. Coat of Arms.
4 peso [2 dollar] Philippine Govt. Coat of Arms.
10 peso [5 dollar] Philippine Govt. Coat of Arms.

The use of the new stamps make no change in the rates of postage. For example, a letter weighing not more than 1 oz. addressed to an office in the Philippines will require either two centavo "Philippine Issue" stamp or one centavo stamp of the old issue.—*Nanika Times*.

SHANGHAI AND QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS.

14th inst.

We have received the following communication from the Colonial Secretary:—

"Telegram from the Colonial Secretary to H.B.M. Consul-General, Shanghai, dated 11th August, 1906:—'Clean bills of health resumed.'"

Further telegram from Colonial Secretary to H.B.M. Consul-General, Shanghai, dated 7th September, 1906:—'Could you not have Hongkong released from quarantine?'

Reply from H.B.M. Consul-General, Shanghai, dated 8th September, 1906:—'Commissioner of Customs proposal to have Hongkong released from quarantine from 15th September will be decided 11th September. Will telegraph result.'"

Telegram from H.B.M. Consul-General, Shanghai, dated 12th September, 1906:—'Last wire Consul body agree to proposals of Commission.'"

Imperial Japanese Railways.

We have received from the Japanese Consul at this port copies of a very handsome and well got-up "Guide to the Imperial Government Railways of Japan," published by the "Tokio Railway Type Foundry Company." This little brochure is a credit to the printers and publishers and should prove of great interest to all contemplating a tour through the Empire of the Rising Sun, besides inducing many who had not thought of taking such a trip to do so. Letter-press and illustrations alike are worthy of the best traditions of the Printers' Art, and are entirely in keeping with all that emanates from the printers' hands in Japan.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

CHINESE CLERK CONVICTED.

14th inst.

Tam Yee, a checking clerk, until recently employed in the Steam Laundry Company, at Kowloon, was arraigned before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court, this morning, charged with embezzling on the 15th August last \$301 and on 30th August \$970, funds of the company. Mr. W. H. Potts, managing director of the company, prosecuted. The defendant pleaded guilty to both charges. The particulars under which the defendant got the money were as under:—Five years ago he joined the firm as checking clerk. According to Mr. Potts his character was good. Later defendant purchased a rubber stamp with his name engraved thereon and went out collecting bills. On the dates given he presented bills to Messrs. F. C. Hall and C. G. Mackie, which were paid, but prisoner kept the money. When the shroff of the company went to collect the bills for the firm he discovered that he had been paid to defendant, but was not accounted for in the books of the company. He was then arrested.

His Worship, in sentencing the defendant to three months' hard labour, said he took into consideration his previous good character and therefore would not give him stocks.

NEW HELMETS.

FOR THE POLICE.

14th inst.

"It is never too late to mend" is a trite and pithy saying; and apparently the full force of it has struck the powers that be at least one direction, for at last, after the heat and sweating of the summer months, and just as the autumn is setting in upon us, it is interesting to note that new broad-brimmed round helmets (with spikes only to be used on "dress" on occasion) are being issued to the members of our local Police Force, to replace the military spike-topped articles that have hitherto been issued as part of the recognized uniform of the guardians of the Peace—articles that afforded no protection from the sun—that primary necessity having, apparently, been sacrificed to appearances, by some wiseacre, who late at last woke up from his Rip Van Winkle sleep, and taken a grasp of the fact that a policeman's head is no more impervious to the effects of old Sol's rays, than are the craniums of other people, and that they need greater protection, in view of the fact of the many hours they have to be on patrol, under a burning tropical sun, and the risks they have, therefore, to run, of sunstroke. But it is such a pity these innovations should be instituted at the wrong end of the year.

CANTON WATERWORKS.

BUILDING THE RESERVOIRS.

A commencement has been made with the construction of the Canton waterworks and the reservoirs have been dug out near a place called Tsang Tsai. More than 2,000 Cantonese and Hakka coolies are employed on the works daily. These two clans come often into collision with each other, resulting in free fights among themselves.

The superintendent of the company fearing lest this constant friction among the workmen will delay the progress of the work, has requested the Nam Hoi Magistrate to ask the Chief of Police to detail a guard near the works so as to prevent further disturbances.

SIR JOHN JORDAN.

Sir John Jordan's brief stay in Shanghai has been carried out in strict accordance with his own wishes. If his arrival was informal, his departure was still more so; but in the interval he has worked hard to put himself in close touch with the situation and the trend of events in the Settlement. In the short time there was at his disposal he managed to win golden opinions on all sides, and Shanghai was able to wish him God-speed on his visit to full confidence that his representations to Peking are assured of careful and sympathetic attention at the British Legation. In these days when the telegraph wire dominates the Diplomatic service a Minister's or an Ambassador's views are not necessarily the final utterance of the Foreign Office on any given subject. We have also to reckon with the fact that China, as well as South Africa and Egypt, has been taken under the wing of the Hyper-Segmentarists of Great Britain. By the very nature of their calling, which is irrespective of party, they form the Permanent Opposition, and as such by a political paradox have to be given the ear of the Government. Of late they would seem to have had more than their fair share of an innings, and it may well be that the British sense of fair play will eventually reassert itself and insist upon the man on the spot being given a chance. When this happens, British communities in China will have no reason to regret that they have Sir John Jordan to represent British interests in Peking.—*N. C. D. News*.

The foundation stone of the sea wall of the new dock at Quarry Bay was laid on Saturday. The ceremony was purely private.

DISPUTED RENT.

14th inst.

In the Summary Court this morning, his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding, Mak Man sued Li Sang Ching for recovery of the sum of \$475, being the amount of rent due from the defendant to the plaintiff.

His Honour (to defendant): Do you owe this money?

Defendant: Some of it.

His Honour: Then why don't you pay? Defendant: I have paid \$50 on account.

His Honour: Have you a receipt?

Defendant: I have a receipt in this book (produces book).

His Honour: Whose book is it?

Defendant: It is my book.

His Honour: Is the entry signed?

Defendant: No; the plaintiff did not want to sign it, so I made the entry of payment.

His Honour: Well, I can't help you; you are very foolish to pay money without getting back a receipt for what you have paid.

Defendant: Plaintiff is here and must say I paid him \$50, and I owe him only \$425, which I will pay.

His Honour: Call up the plaintiff. (To plaintiff) will you accept the \$425 he offers you?

Plaintiff: No.

His Honour: (to defendant), Well I can't help you, and there must be judgment for plaintiff with costs. He holds your promissory note for the amount he claims, and you hold nothing for the amount you claim to have paid on account.

THE MAN AND HIS AUNT.

THEFT AND PERJURY.

14th inst.

Li Wing, a street coolie, was arraigned before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court, this morning, charged with stealing \$5 from a sampan woman. The complainant was walking along Queen's Road West, near Possession Street, yesterday, with three rolls of silver, each roll containing \$5. She suddenly dropped a roll on the footpath and the coins scattered. Defendant rushed up, gathered up the coins before the woman could move, and was seen flying down the street. A chase ensued and defendant was captured, but the money could not be found, being the opinion that he had handed it over to an accomplice. After evidence had been taken for the prosecution, a middle-aged woman walked into Court and said she wanted to be examined as a witness for the defence. She denied knowing the defendant, but said he was a good man, and proceeded to tell what she knew of the occurrence. The defendant was convicted and sentenced to three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks. The middle-aged witness for the defence was then placed in the dock and asked to plead to a charge of perjury, the Court holding that her evidence on the prisoner's behalf was untrue. The woman swore she did not know the man, but it became known later that she was his aunt. She was dumbfounded when his Worship asked her to pay a fine of \$25, or go to gaol for one month.

A JUNK "POK'S" WAGES.

ELUSIVE PAYMASTER.

14th inst.

In the Summary Jurisdiction Court this morning, before Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, a junk *foh* sued the owner of a junk for wages due, which she (an old Chinese woman) was refusing to pay. The woman said she had sold the junk and had nothing more to do with it.

His Honour (to plaintiff): Did she give you notice of the sale of the junk?

Plaintiff: No, my Lord.

His Honour: And she engaged you?

Plaintiff: Yes, my Lord.

His Honour: Are you still working on the junk?

Plaintiff: Yes; my Lord, but I cannot get my wages.

His Honour: Well, let's hear what the defendant has to say; call her up.

Defendant appeared, and began a voluble story, when she was summarily ordered to hold her tongue and only answer questions.

His Honour: Do you owe this money?

Defendant: I have a licence.

His Honour: Do you owe this money?

Defendant: I have sold the junk.

His Honour: Tell her if she doesn't answer the question she will not only lose the case but will be punished besides.

Defendant: There's the man I sold the junk to (pointing to a man in the box of the Court).

His Honour: Answer the question; do you owe this money?

Defendant: No; I've nothing to do with the junk now.

His Honour: Call up the purchaser; we'll hear him.

The purchaser was called and stated that he bought the junk on the 5th inst.; he had a paper to show that it was so, and produced it.

His Honour: Did you agree to pay the plaintiff the wages due?

Witness: No, I only purchased the junk on the 5th inst. and have nothing to do with anyone's wages.

His Honour: So I see; have you a licence?

Witness: No, the licence has not been transferred to me.

His Honour: Then you are running your junk without a licence?

Witness: Yes.

His Honour: You may think yourself lucky if I don't send you up to the Police Station. You had better get a licence at once or you will get into serious trouble and will suffer for your neglect. (To defendant): Why did you not hand over the licence for transfer?

Witness: Because I kept it.

His Honour: Yes, I know you did, and you had no business to do so, having sold the junk.

Witness: It is not the custom to give away the licence.

His Honour: Well, there will be judgment with costs against the defendant, and she can try to recover some of the amount from the new owner.

AN ACT OF BANKRUPTCY.

13th inst.

In the Bankruptcy Jurisdiction Court this morning, Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro appeared before his Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, and applied for a receiving order on behalf of the debtors in the case of the Chung Shun firm and others, *ex parte* the creditors.

Mr. d'Almada e Castro said the debt on which this application was made was a debt of \$700, due on a promissory note, and the firm had committed an act of bankruptcy and that was the reason of this application.

His Honour: What was the act of bankruptcy?

Mr. d'Almada e Castro: The act of bankruptcy, my Lord, was the issuing of a notice by the insolvent firm, that they had stopped payment.

His Honour: Had your client a written notice of the stoppage of payment?

Mr. d'Almada e Castro: Yes, my Lord.

His Honour: Let me see that notice.

Mr. d'Almada e Castro: Unfortunately, my Lord, my client left it in Canton, where he went to ask one of the partners in the insolvent firm if the notice was genuine.

His Honour: But I must have that notice.

Mr. d'Almada e Castro: I have told my

THE works of the Shanghai and Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd., were advertised to be sold by auction, as a going concern, on Wednesday, 13th inst. The sale was to take place at Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co.'s saleroom.

THE Hongkong office of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs inform us on Friday that they are in receipt of a telegram from Shanghai stating that quarantine restrictions against vessels arriving at that port from Hongkong will be removed to-morrow, 15th inst.

WE understand that the Great Northern steamship *Dakota*, which is due here at the end of the month from Seattle, will have among the passengers a large number of American journalists who have organised a tour of the Far East in the interests of their respective papers.

LAU Sang, a house-boy, formerly employed at No. 9, Kowloon Dock, who was arrested at West Point on Monday night last, for being a member of the Triad Society, was found guilty at the Police Court, yesterday. Mr. Gompertz sentenced him to four months' hard labour and to be exhibited in the stocks for six hours.

THREE sampan owners were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of coal without being able to give the police a satisfactory explanation as to how the coal came into their possession. His Worship fined them \$100 each. Inspector Langley, of the Water Police, prosecuted.

AN inquest was held at the Magistracy on Monday, before Mr. Gompertz, regarding the circumstances attending the death of a Chinese prisoner who, two years ago, was sentenced to a term of five years' imprisonment with hard labour, and 24 strokes with the birch-rod, and who died in gaol this morning. After hearing the medical evidence it was found that death was due to natural causes.

A COOLIE by name Tam Yik was arrested on board the steamer *Haitan* on Saturday night, by P. C. Winter, of the Water Police, for being in possession of 350 rounds of revolver ammunition. He was placed before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court on Monday, to answer the charge. He pleaded guilty and a fine of \$25 was imposed and an order issued that the ammunition be forfeited.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to depute Mr. A. E. Wright, assistant engineer, to act on behalf of the Building Authorities in all cases referred to in sections 205-207 of The Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1904), during the absence on leave of Mr. T. L. Perkins, executive engineer, or until further notice, with effect from the 17th inst.

THE *Sinhua* publishes a Peking telegram of the 6th inst. stating that Mr. Rockhill, the U.S. Minister in the capital, has lately notified the Japanese Minister that he has received a petition from the merchants of Shanghai requesting the Japanese Government to act in accordance with the Treaty of Portsmouth with Russia, whereby the Customs of Newchwang should be handed over to China without delay.

THE case in which Leung Yuk Ting, a tea merchant of No. 11, Wimer Street who was charged with intruding the tea-works of the Kai Lay of No. 1, Yau Yau Street, on 1st inst., was concluded at the Police Court. His Worship held that there was no infringement, and discharged the defendant. Mr. T. C. Holborn, of Messrs. Treason, Looker and Deacon, prosecuted, while Mr. P. C. Dixon, of the office of Mr. John Hastings, defended.

ANDREW Clark, who said he was formerly a store-keeper, entered the charge-room of the Central Police Station yesterday afternoon and gave himself up to the police. He said he was a vagrant. Inspector Ritchie took down what he said and held the man overnight. He came before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz at the Police Court this morning on a charge of vagrancy, and in answer to questions put by the Court defendant said he arrived in the Colony a few days ago from Singapore on board the steamer *Awa Maru*. He came here to look for work, but could find none and became destitute. His Worship sent defendant to the House of Detention.

AT about three o'clock on Wednesday a Chinaman broke into a matched occupied by coolies on the reclamation at Tai-mai-tai, and stole about \$50 worth of clothing and jewellery. The matter was reported to the Water Police, and forty minutes later P. C. 63 Wills arrested a man attempting to leave the peninsula in a sampan, with a bundle. The man was removed to the station where the clothing was recognised and claimed by the coolies. The alleged thief was held, and he will be brought to Court in due course.

ON Tuesday we reported the picking-up by the *Sachsen*, Imperial German Mail, on her way from Shanghai, of 22 sick, wrecked fishermen, who had been caught in the recent typhoon, blown out to sea, and their junk waterlogged. Yesterday, Mr. A. P. Prescott, second officer of the *Sachsen*, arrived at the station, and handed them over to the Water Police to be taken care of until their disposition could be decided upon. The disposition of one, however, decided itself, for in the course of the afternoon one, Chang I, by name, died, the cause of death being unknown, but believed to be exhaustion.

SINCE the campaign against unlawful whistling by launches in the harbour was instituted by the Harbour Master, there has been a very marked improvement in that respect, and the voice of the fife is (unnecessarily) heard no more. Generally speaking, but the coxswains of the Star Ferry Company's boats still continue to be offenders, and whenever arriving at, or leaving, their wharf they blow a prolonged blast on their whistles, which they explain as being done to warn sampan and launch-masters of their approach, as if they were not big enough and ugly enough to be seen without any extraneous efforts being used to draw attention to themselves.

CHAS. Johannes, Frank Altonen and Tuder Nelson, all residing in the Sailors' Home, were charged before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court on Wednesday, with behaving in a disorderly manner in Ship Street, last evening. They denied the charge. Inspector Goulay, of No. 2 Police Station, said defendants were chasing Chinamen about the street last night. They were told to behave themselves, but they got worse and so were arrested. When the men arrived at the station the first defendant refused to be searched, and vowed that if a policeman tried it he would not be fit for duty afterward. He was searched, nevertheless, in his pocket was found a clasp knife, on the second a brick, and jutting out of the third man's coat pocket was a bottle of whiskey. The trio were fined \$7 each.

THE coolie who was arrested early on Wednesday morning by P. C. Wills for breaking into a coolie's matched on the reclamation at Tai-mai-tai, and stealing \$50 worth of clothing, etc., was placed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court on Thursday. He was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

MR. V. W. W. Valpy, chief engineer, of the Kowloon-Canton Railway Construction, proceeded against a cattle dealer, named Li Fu, of Sha-tau-kok, New Territory, before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court on Tuesday, for turning loose his cattle on the public road at Sha-tau-kok, yesterday. The case was adjourned for further inquiries to be made.

A CHINESE woman was knocked down by a tramcar near Centre Street, West Point, on Thursday, and received severe injuries to her head. The woman was carrying two baskets of earth when she attempted to pass in front of an approaching car. She managed to cross the track in time, but the side of the car struck the end of her carrying-pole, throwing the woman down. She was removed to hospital.

At the instance of Mrs. E. Tutchter, headmistress of Belliss Public School, a Chinese boy was apprehended on Thursday and charged before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court, on Friday, with being in the servants' quarters of the school without permission. The boy pleaded guilty. It was the opinion of the police that the defendant paid the head coolie of the school a certain sum for the privilege of remaining in the servants' quarters at night. This the head coolie denied. His Worship fined defendant \$5.

WE are informed by employees of the Tramway Company, in reference to a paragraph which appeared on Monday's paper, regarding the recovery of ten sovereigns which a European lady left in a car on Sunday morning, that the rules of the company are that all parcels left in cars by passengers are to be kept by the conductors and turned over at the depot when their duties are over. Therefore the conductor of car 32 was doing his duty when he held the money, and the police can establish no charge against him.

LAI Chai, a *lukong*, No. 940, of No. 7 Police Station, was charged before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court, with assaulting a coolie at West Point on two different occasions. The coolie resided at No. 22, Cheung San Street West. The *lukong* was alleged to have assaulted the coolie on the 4th and 6th inst. The charge was proved, and his Worship fined the *lukong* \$5 for the first assault and \$15 for the second. He was also bound over in the sum \$100 to be of good behaviour for six months.

"PANDEMONIUM" transferred its locale to Hongkong on Friday. At least that was the impression given to all those whose business called them into the vicinity of Ice House Road, between 8 o'clock and 9 a.m., to-day. A gang of coolies had been engaged to pull one of the "cable-wheels" up the road, and of course such work must be accompanied by "music." Consequently each of the coolies interested, as well as many who were not, opened their mouths and emitted sounds therefrom which would have done an elephant in his native jungle great credit. As there were (as the witnesses in the Court usually describe numbers) some "tens of scores" of coolies interested or non-interested, not all raising their voices the result can be imagined.

THE *s.s. Sachsen*, Imperial German Mail steamer, which left Shanghai on Saturday, 8th inst., would appear to have had a lively time on her voyage down from Shanghai, for both on that day and on Sunday she had to alter her course to avoid the typhoon, of which we have heard so much and seen so little. On Monday her course to investigate some would-be signals of distress, and on hearing down upon them she found two rats lashed together, and 22 Chinese, apparently of the fisherman class, doing their best to "hold on." They were too exhausted to give any account of themselves, but it is understood that they were part of the crew and passengers of a junk which was caught by and lowered into the typhoon. The 22 Chinese were brought to Hongkong, and will be sent back to their homes in due course.

LEUNG KAM, a boatswain, employed by the Corinthian Yacht Club, was charged by Inspector Goulay, before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court on Tuesday, with stealing twenty-four tins of galvanised chain, valued at \$15, the property of Mr. J. L. Melvin, of Quarry Bay, on the 9th inst. On Monday men were also charged with receiving the chain. At the time it was stolen. The boatswain pleaded guilty to the charge of theft, but the sampanmen denied knowing the chain was stolen. Evidence was heard to the effect that the chain was missing on Saturday morning and on a bench being made it was found on defendant's sampan at Causeway Bay. The boatswain was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks. The first sampanmen received a similar sentence, while the other, only got ten days' gaol and six hours' stocks. The trio were exhibited during the day outside No. 2 Police Station.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:

E. D. Sisson & Co.	\$100
Foreign Piece Goods Guild	50
Pink Goods Western Market	45
St. Paul's College	30
Hong Hong Theatre	25
Love and Bingham	25
Sydney Hancock	20
F. Osborne	20
Miss Johnstone	15
Po Ling Theatre	12.50
G. Fenwick & Co.	10
P. F. Talbot	10
Sing On & Co.	10
Anonynous per Wing K.	10
Rev. Gummam	5
Rev. Gummam	5
E. D. Kotewal	2

JOHN Bautista Gutierrez, a Spaniard, of No. 10, Granville Road, was arraigned before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court on Wednesday, on two charges. He was alleged to have been disorderly at No. 27, Ship Street, last night, and to have damaged property to the extent of \$2.50. Yau Noda, the mistress of the house, said defendant got very disorderly before he left, and struck her. Another Japanese woman stated that on hearing the noise she went to investigate, and before she could do anything defendant picked up a mirror, struck her with it, and then threw it on the floor, smashing it to bits. Inspector Goulay said that the complainant wanted to withdraw the case if defendant returned her a dollar for the broken mirror, but he would not pay. The Spaniard said the mirror broke by itself. The Court fined him \$5 for being disorderly and ordered him to pay complainant \$1 for the broken mirror.

A HUGER ballast junk, which was anchored in Yau-mai Bay, suddenly sank at about one o'clock on Thursday and four lives were lost. Those drowned were a *joki* and three children. The captain and his wife were rescued from the sea by a cargo-boat. The junk was too heavily laden and what with the heavy rain yesterday and early this morning, she became filled with water and suddenly foundered.

MR. H. H. J. Gompertz, presiding as Coroner, held an inquest into the circumstances attending the death of one Tai Cheung, who was killed in Po Yan Street on the 5th inst. Following was the jury, empanelled:—Messrs. M. Souza, W. L. Wenner and L. E. Lammert. The deceased, it will be remembered, met his death by falling from the third floor of a building at No. 2, Po Yan Street, during a gambling raid. Medical evidence heard was to the effect that a *post-mortem* examination was held and it was discovered that deceased had sustained the following injuries:—Fractured skull, spleen ruptured, eight ribs ruptured and his liver torn. Death was due to shock. Evidence of other witnesses was taken, after which the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CHINESE worshippers who paid a visit on Monday to a temple at Kennedy Town were put to a good deal of inconvenience by a gang of toughs, who, as soon as their backs were turned, would swoop down on the devotees and were about to offer to the gods and clear hot-footed with a handful. Once or twice the worshippers were successful in carrying away a good deal of stuff, but the plain clothes police appeared on the scene to watch the fun. One coolie ran into the temple, seized a bundle of moon cakes, and dashed out again. These he divided among a number of men, who got away in time, but the thief was arrested. Beside the moon cakes he obtained a parcel of clothing. He was placed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, on Tuesday, and sentenced to three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks and to be banished.

WHAT is considered to be a Triad Society brawl occurred at West Point on Sunday when two men were badly cut up and were removed to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment. A number of coolies were at the time visiting a certain house in Holland Street when the trouble started. No one could or would tell what the trouble was about. However, it was alleged, a number of men attacked two coolies with knives doing severe damage. One coolie was stabbed through his left arm and sustained a nasty cut in the side, while the other had his thumb and finger of the right hand cut in the home.

The occurrence was reported to the police and the wounded men were carried to hospital. From information received the police visited a house at 22, Cheung Sun Street East and arrested one Tang Chu, who, they alleged, took part in the assault. The house was also searched and in his box books relating to the Triad Society were found. He came before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court on Monday, to answer two charges: cutting and wounding the two coolies and being a member of an unlawful society. The case was remanded.

"AT any rate she shall not be paid a possible third time," remarked an Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding in the Summary Jurisdiction Court on Friday, "so I will take charge of these promissory notes." The case in which this remark was made was a claim brought by a female money-lender against one J. L. Rocha, for recovery of the sum of \$45 due on two promissory notes, for \$30 and \$15, respectively, the notes being produced by the plaintiff. Defendant admitted that he owed the \$45, but pleaded payment of the \$30. His Honour asked him if he had any receipt, when he answered in the negative, and proceeded to explain that the money was paid by his wife, and the plaintiff promised to send her a receipt for the money later on. Plaintiff denied receiving the \$30. His Honour, addressing defendant, said that if he was so foolish as to pay money over to a money-lender without getting back his promissory note, he was responsible for his own loss, and he was ordered to pay the \$45, but with costs for the plaintiff, which he followed with the remark with which this paragraph opens.

A GOOD piece of work was performed by the police at No. 7 Police Station on Sunday when they recovered for the owner a large sum of money exactly one hour and a half after the report was made. The European lady who made the report said that before she boarded a tramcar at East Point to take her way to the midday dinner, she was in a handkerchief which was in her satchel. She did not discover her loss until she got home when she found her satchel wide open and the handkerchief with the money missing. She could not remember the number of the tramcar. Constable Parr was sent out and not long afterwards he discovered that the lady had travelled on car No. 32. He jumped on the passing car and asked the ticket-collector to show his money bag. Inside of that bag was discovered the money. When asked what he was doing with the money in his bag the collector said he kept it there to hand in at the depot. The police have not yet decided what steps will be taken against the conductor until the traffic manager of the company is consulted as to what methods are adopted by them in cases where parcels are forgotten in cars by passengers. If the rule is that all things found in cars should be handed over to the Inspector who has the car, the handkerchief was probably handed over to a serious charge. On the other hand, if the rule is that parcels should be handed in at the depot, the police will make it their business to find out how many times car 32 passed the depot after the lady left the car, and the time P.C. Parr boarded it.

A ROBBERY was perpetrated on Friday morning in a certain house in Wanchai and the thief was successful in leaving the premises with about \$5 worth of gauze clothing. The police were communicated with as soon as the robbery became known and in a most curious manner they succeeded in arresting the guilty party. The pawnshops were informed of the robbery and orders were issued that should any person attempt to pawn the clothing—a description of which was appended—he should be held. The thief, however, pawned the clothing before the pawnshops were aware that a robbery had been committed. Some time on Friday a boarding-house keeper entered a pawnshop at 13A, Queen's Road East, and presenting a pawn-ticket, wanted to redeem the clothing. He was given in charge. Then the story came out. The person who robbed the house, pawned the clothing, and gave the boarding-house keeper the pawn-ticket. Through the boarding-house man the thief was arrested, but the informer, although he gave the name every afternoon, was not given his liberty, simply because he gave the pawnbroker a wrong name and address when seeking to redeem the clothing. The man who robbed the house, was sentenced by Mr. Gompertz, on Saturday to fifteen days' gaol. As regarded the second man his Worship took into consideration the fact that he gave the police every possible assistance to capture the thief, and bound him over in the sum of \$25 to be of good behaviour for three months.

WU Kau Yau, a seaman, was charged, at the instance of Inspector MacDonald, before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, on Tuesday, with robbery on the high seas. The robbery occurred on board the steamer *Footling*, on the 7th inst. Wu was alleged to have entered the bunk of another sailor and removed \$20 worth of clothing, etc. He was leaving the ship with the things yesterday when he was arrested. His Worship passed sentence of fifteen days' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to ask why it is that the list of unclaimed letters lying at the Post Office, is only published in the *Government Gazette*, which few people see, and a copy posted up outside the Post Office itself, which is too awkwardly placed for easy reference. Last week, he says, he asked if there were any letters for him, and was told "No." The same afternoon a friend informed him that, according to the *Gazette*, there was some unclaimed correspondence at the Post Office for him, which he subsequently received. "This is only one of several causes of complaint lately brought to my notice," writes our correspondent "and the remedy is simple—wider publication of the list, and a little more care exercised on the part of those responsible for the charge of the unclaimed letters."

FOLLOWING are the returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation, and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st August, 1906, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks.

	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$3,260,197	\$2,300,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	1,926,492	8,500,000
National Bank of China, Limited	108,617	45,000
Total	\$5,195,306	\$10,845,000

SIX coolies were charged before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court, on Saturday, with removing earth from Crown land at Wong-nei-chong, yesterday, without a permit from the P.W.D. Inspector Goulay said defendants were sent there by a contractor. He was told to go to No. 2 Police Station yesterday afternoon but he did not attend. He was now being brought to Court waiting to pay the fines. The contractor was called and he admitted that defendants were his *joki*, but denied sending them to remove earth from Crown land. Mr. Goulay, of the P.W.D., said the earth was removed from the back of the Indian mosque and was damaging the nullah. His Worship fined each coolie \$3 and directed the police to charge the contractor if there was a case against him.

WHEN the cook of the Kwong Shing Loong ship, of 80, Des Vaux Road Central, turned over in his sleep at 1.45 a.m., on Saturday, he saw the figures of three strangers in the shop. Being afraid that in case he gave the alarm the intruders might attack him, he tried a trick which proved successful. He got out of bed, looking the other way, murmured to himself, "Be careful that the intruders should be in the kitchen for a drink of tea." Instead of going to the kitchen he entered the street by the back door and returned with a policeman and the toughs were gathered in. They were convicted this morning at the Police Court for being on the premises to commit a felony and were sentenced to three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks each.

WONG Ki, a seaman, was arrested on Friday afternoon by a *lukong* on the Praya Central and removed to the Central Station. In some cigarette tins were discovered fifty-one rounds of sporting ammunition. Wong could show no police permit and he was charged with possessing ammunition without a permit. He was placed before Mr. Gompertz at the Police Court, on Saturday. Inspector Smith, who prosecuted, said defendant was formerly employed by Mr. H. W. Slade. The latter recently departed for home and it was surmised the ammunition was his property. Defendant was about to return to Heungshan by the *Wingfat* when arrested. The police did not want to press the charge. On defendant pleading guilty to the charge, his Worship bound him over in the sum of \$25 to keep the peace, the ammunition to be confiscated.

In a recent issue of the *Hongkong Telegraph* we gave the account of the arrest of a Chinaman named Tang Chu, of No. 22, Cheung Sun Street East, who was alleged, with others not in custody, to have assaulted two coolies in a house in Holland Street, West Point, with knives, which necessitated their removal to hospital. Tang was brought up at the Police Court, yesterday, on two charges: Cutting and wounding, and being a member of the Triad Society. Tang denied both the charges, but the information reached Inspector Collett that defendant had admitted against the two complainants that he was deputed by the Society to give the two coolies a thrashing. His Worship sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour for cutting the men, and to four months' hard labour and six hours' stocks for belonging to an unlawful society.

IN Wednesday's issue of this paper, under the heading "Armed Robbery," we printed a story which a sampan-woman reported to the police that she had been robbed by six armed men. When the case was investigated it was discovered that the report was untrue, but that the woman, failing to recover a certain sum of money from her crew, who had left her, was in the habit of calling them ugly names. The men, it was alleged, boarded her junk and assaulted her. The police was successful in arresting one of the crew and he was charged with assaulting the woman. The seaman also charged the woman and her husband with assault. Mr. F. A. Hazeland heard the case on Thursday and bound them all over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for six months.

SEVERAL coolies broke into the swine depot, at Kennedy Town, on Thursday night, and selecting a fine fat hog went to work to slaughter it. When this was finished they divided the pork between them and cleared. Next morning, when the slaughter-house employees returned to work they saw what had taken place and reported the fact to the police that thieves had stolen one of their hogs. On information received the police arrested two coolies, whom they charged with theft, and a third with receiving stolen property. The two men admitted the charge, and at the Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. F. A. Hazeland sentenced, on Saturday, three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks. The third defendant cleared himself of the charge of receiving part of the stolen pig. He said the two convicted men visited his matched and asked if he wanted to buy the entrails and head of a pig. He did not, and the men left that portion of the pig outside his matched, saying they would return for it. They did not, however, and when the police called they found part of the pig outside his shed and arrested him. The Court ordered his discharge.

WHILE being chased on the top of a hill at Shau-ki-wan on Thursday afternoon by a couple of excise officers a coolie came near breasting his last. With his pursuers close behind him, he arrived at the edge of the hill and was preparing to descend when he lost his footing and fell to the bottom, a distance of nearly forty feet. The unfortunate man received numerous injuries, but his sudden collision with terra firma did not appear to have knocked flight out of him, for he picked himself up and started running again. He was ultimately found hiding in a shop and was arrested. He was removed to the Station, where he was temporarily treated, and later dispatched to hospital. The injuries he received, we are informed, are not serious. Besides numerous minor cuts and bruises he lost four or five teeth and had his wrist broken. The man was alleged to have been selling illicit opium when the excise men gave chase.

THE culinary artist on board the Canton steamer *Janan* got arrested on Friday before he could do any injury to himself or anybody else. The cook was walking along Second Street when he espied a young woman entering house No. 130. He followed her up and into her room where he took a chair, named and started talking of old times. The woman said she did not know the cook—it was probably a case of mistaken identity—and asked him to leave. The cook called for a drink. The woman went into the street, saying before she left the drink was coming, and returned with a uniformed gentleman who removed the much-surprised cook to the station. He was placed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court on Saturday. Defendant said he made a mistake, thinking he knew the woman. His Worship fined defendant \$5.

THE big fire on the 30th ult. demonstrated once more that Bangkok runs a big risk from lack of water. There were fire brigades and fire appliances in more than usual abundance—by the way a good deal of the hose struck one as being under size—but so long as a sufficient supply of water is not to be had the area affected must be large, and the result of an outbreak unnecessarily expensive. It is true that such a fire has certain advantages from a sanitary point of view, but the Chinese men no longer burn down his pigsties to get truckling, and Bangkok could accomplish needed reforms in a less costly way. Much of the Sumpeng district is hardly insurable at all, and more efficient protection from fire is a form of insurance that the town ought to be willing to pay for. Presumably any form of water supply that is adopted will make provision for fires, and many schemes have been reported on, but the ideas do not materialize. It is all the more to be regretted as so much energy is now thrown into the work of fighting fire.—*Bangkok Times*.

Shipping.

Vessels in Port.

STRAMERS.

Anghin, Ger. s.s., 1,662, Chr. Kumpel, 7th Sept.—Bangkok 26th Aug. Rice.—B. & S.
Borneo, Ger. s.s., 1,344, F. Sembill, 10th Sept.—Sandakan 5th Sept. Timber.—M. & Co.
Brand, Nor. s.s., 1,517, M. Evensen, 9th Sept.—Samarang 28th Aug. Sugar.—S. W. & Co.
Canton Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,746, S. Hirai, 8th Sept.—Kobe 28th Aug. Gen.—Shan Tai S. N. Co., Ltd.
Changshu, Br. s.s., 1,463, J. Moore, 4th Sept.—Melbourne 31st July, Sydney 8th Aug. Brisbane 11th, via Broadmount, Townsville, Cairns, Cootunk, and Thursday Id. 20th, Zamboanga 27th, and Manila 1st Sept. Gen.—B. & S.
Clam, Br. s.s., 2,300, H. Jackson, 14th Sept.—Balik Papan 6th Sept. Liquid Fuel.—A. K. & Co.
Coptic, Br. s.s., 2,744, Wm. Finch, R.N.R., 20th July.—San Francisco 27th July, Yokohama 13th July, Kobe 19th and Nagasaki 17th, Manila and Gen.—O. & S. S. Co.
Dagmar, Ger. s.s., 921, H. Engelhart, 14th Sept.—Bangkok 7th Sept. Rice and Gen.
Devayong, Ger. s.s., 1,262, T. V. Brulin, 6th Sept.—Bangkok 27th Aug. and Hoihow 3rd Sept. Rice and Meal.—M. & Co.
Emma Lyken, Ger. s.s., 1,159, G. Cornard, 16th July.—Mauritius 20th June, Sugar.—Wing Sing & Co.
Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 3,039, Henry Pybus, R.N.R., 4th Sept.—Vancouver 13th Aug. and Shanghai 1st Sept. Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.
Fookiang, Br. s.s., 1,087, W. E. Sawyer, 10th Sept.—Calcutta 26th ult. Cons.—J. M. & Co.
Friithof, Nor. s.s., 891, H. A. Haraldsen, 12th Sept.—Tamsui 14th Sept. Gen.—O. S. K.
Halvard, Nor. s.s., 1,070, C. Andersen, 10th Sept.—Samarang 1st Sept. Sugar.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
Hanoi, Fr. s.s., 739, P. Meelles, 15th Sept.—Haiphong 10th Sept. Gen.—V. R. M.
Hilary, Ger. s.s., 2,276, H. Uecker, 5th Sept.—Sourabaya 23rd Aug. Sugar.—S. W. & Co.
Hopsang, Br. s.s., 1,359, J. M. Hay, 15th Sept.—Sourabaya 6th Sept. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Kanjou Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,041, K. Yamamoto, 14th Sept.—Swatow 13th Sept. Gen.—N. Y. K.
Keong Wai, Ger. s.s., 1,101, K. Kohler, 10th Sept.—Bangkok 3rd Sept. Gen.—B. & S.
Kutuang, Br. s.s., 4,895, R. C. D. Bradley, 13th Sept.—Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 7th Sept. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Machew, Ger. s.s., 1,600, J. Zollner, 11th Sept.—Bangkok 1st Sept. and Swatow 10th, Rice, Cotton and Wood.—B. & S.
Manan Maru, Jap. s.s., 702, S. Tagami, 14th Sept.—Tamsui 11th Sept. Gen.—B. K.
Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,641, R. Houghton, 4th Sept.—Sandakan 25th Aug. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Monteagle, Br. s.s., 3,053, S. Robinson, 14th Sept.—Vancouver 20th Aug. and Bangkok 11th Sept. Flour, Lead and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.
Montrose, Br. s.s., 2,884, Glegg, 15th Sept.—Shanghai 12th Sept. Gen.—B. & S.
Moyune, Br. s.s., 3,016, Jas. Milne, 14th Sept.—Singapore 8th Sept. Gen.—B. & S.
Neil MacLeod, Am. s.s., 901, E. Corral, 19th June.—Manila 16th June, Ballast.—Barretto & Co.
Norden, Nor. s.s., 1,107, W. Wilhelmzen, 14th Sept.—Proboling 3rd Sept. Sugar.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
N. S. de Rosario, Am. s.s., 715, M. Lopez Blanco, 12th June.—Manila 9th June, Ballast.—Barretto & Co.
Pelene, Br. s.s., 4,800, Hannah, 8th Sept.—Shanghai 5th Sept. Coal.—B. & S.
Petarch, Ger. s.s., 1,142, R. Haje, 12th June.—Salong 7th June, Gen.—S. W. & Co.
Pleider, Am. s.s., 3,753, F. G. Purrrington, 15th Sept.—Manila 13th Sept. Hemp.—D. & Co., Ltd.

Quinta, Ger. s.s., 987, F. Frhm, 9th Sept.—Sourabaya 1st Sept. Sugar.—S. & Co.
Rajah, Ger. s.s., 1,275, C. Wolff, 9th Sept.—Sourabaya 31st Aug. Timber and Rice.—B. & S.
Roon, Nor. s.s., 775, A. Dekam, 13rd Sept.—Mojito 28th Aug. Coal.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
Santogan, Am. s.s., 428, Viteria, 7th Sept.—Manila 4th Sept. Ballast.—Order.
Senta, Ger. s.s., 960, Knappt, and Sept.—Wakamatsu 26th Aug. Coal.—S. & Co.
Shantung, Br. s.s., 1,853, Pennefather, 12th Sept.—Poliolengo 1st Sept. Sugar.—B. & S.
Shinano Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,083, K. Kawara, 8th Sept.—Seattle 7th Aug. Gen.—N. Y. K.
Shirien, Dan. s.s., 3,687, F. Madsen, 15th Sept.—Taku 8th Sept. Gen.—M. & Co.
Skuld, Nor. s.s., 947, A. Odd, 6th Sept.—Sourabaya 21st Aug. Sugar.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
Sullberg, Ger. s.s., 782, C. Luppi, 28th Aug.—Amoy 26th Aug. Gen.—S. & Co.
Taiwan, Br. s.s., 1,040, J. A. Martin, 7th Sept.—Sourabaya 1st Sept. Rice.—M. & Co.
Taming, Br. s.s., 1,150, A. W. Outerbridge, 14th Sept.—Manila 15th Sept. Gen.—B. & S.
Telemachus, Br. s.s., 1,340, J. Williamson, 8th Sept.—Salong 4th Sept. Gen.—Chinese.
Tholme, Nor. s.s., 1,180, F. Jager, 9th Sept.—Sourabaya 26th Aug. Sugar.—M. & Co.
Wolwich, Br. s.s., 1,854, A. Stoker, 11th Sept.—Salina Cruz 23rd July, Ballast.—C. C. S. Co.
Z. V. de Aldecoa, Am. s.s., 1,260, F. Xandaro Echaur, 15th June.—Manila 12th June, Ballast.—Barretto & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

I. F. Chapman, Am. ship, 2,013, R. Banfield, 25th Aug.—Manila 15th Aug. Ballast.—A. K. & Co.
S. P. Hetchcock, Am. ship, 2,086, S. L. Zert, 1st Sept.—Manila 20th Aug. Ballast.—A. K. & Co.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Onona	Singapore	P. & O. Co.	Sept. 16
Oceanic	Saigon	M. M.	Sept. 16
Calchas	Singapore	B. & S.	Sept. 16
Waldemar	Nagasaki	M. & Co.	Sept. 17
Kita	Moji	M. & Co.	Sept. 17
Rijilwong	Macassar	J. C. J. L.	Sept. 17
Delhi	Singapore	P. & O. Co.	Sept. 18
Lightning	Singapore	D. S. & Co.	Sept. 18
Totomi Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	Sept. 20
Sanuki Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	Sept. 20
Timahi	Kobe	J. C. J. L.	Sept. 21
Emp. of China	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 23
Kong Maru	Japan	T. K. K.	Sept. 24
Alankang	Calcutta	J. M. & Co.	Sept. 24

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.	
Sexta	at Kowloon Dock.
Vigilante	"
Empress of Japan	"
Sorsogon	"
Changshu	"
Woolwich	"
Hue	"
Coptic	"
Keongwai	"
Mausang	"
Strathmore	Cosmopolitan
Telemachus	Aberdeen
Macaw	"

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG.	
Adams, P. R.	Hewitt, Hon. and Mrs.
Anderson, Mrs. K.	E. A.
Arnold, J.	Humphreys, W. M.
Bailey, W. S.	Hunter, R.
Bain, H. Murray	Innes, Capt. R.
Baker, A. S.	Joki, J. P. F.
Bundy, A. H.	Joughin, J. C.
Barentzen, Paul	Logan, W.
Battiscombe, H. G.	Love, F. H.
Beattie, R. B.	Marrion, Dr. O.
Bell, R. M., Engr.-Lieut.	Nason, E.
H. F.	McDonagh, W. J.
Bierliet, A. Van (Vice-Consul for Belgium)	Moore, S.
Consul for Belgium	Moore, Dr. and Mrs.
Birbeck, R. J.	W. B. A.
Bisney, S.	Moreno, A. (Consul General of Panama)
Bissell, W. S.	Newborn, Mr. & Mrs.
Blumenthal, A. B.	R. H.
Boone, H. L.	Oliver, J.
Breckwold, H.	Packer, B. L.
Brighton, F. G.	Patey, Mr. and Mrs. E.
Butler, Mrs. M. S.	O.
Campbell, L. F.	Plorden, A. R. Von der
Carter, A.	Powell, W. A.
Chichester, D. A. A. G.	Preshaw, C. M.
D.S.O. Major A. A. Pennefather, Capt. G.	Reid, H. I.
Chichester, Mrs. A. A.	Reich, Mrs. J. S. and child
Clark, M. O.	Seldner, P.
Clark, T.	Seldner, Miss Estelle
Clarke, Mr. and Mrs.	Sennett, H. B.
W. J.	Shepherd, Mr. & Mrs. R. Bruce
Colvin, H. E.	Silverstone, Mr. and Mrs. J.
Connor, J. L.	Skinn, A.
Crook, A. H.	Spencer, F. W.
Crickshaw, A.	Spittles, J. S.
Dalton, R. N., Capt.	Stebbing, W. T.
Davidson, Peter	Stephens, H.
Davies, F. O.	Stevens, Rev. A. J.
Donald, Mr. and Mrs.	Sutherland, P. D.
W. H.	Thomas, H. P.
Doolittle, F. H.	Thompson, Mr. & Mrs.
Dowley, Mr. and Mrs.	Thompson, Miss H. M.
W. J.	Toplis, H. J.
Downing, T. C.	Uebel, W. Von
Dunlop, G. A.	Unschuld, G. H.
Durck, W. P.	Wishart, J. B.
Early, J. B.	Wissman, F.
Einstmann, W.	Wood, G. G.
Fairchild, H. J.	Wright, Mr. & Mrs. T. C. M.
Fischer, R.	
Fisher, H. G.	
Franklin, C. B.	
Frost, B. L.	
Fuller, Stuart J.	
(American Vice Consul General)	
Fuller, Denman	
Gibson, A.	
Gilchrist, G.	
Hall, Capt. T.	
Harker, B. Brotherton	
Heaney, Dr. and Mrs.	

KING EDWARD.

Almond, Capt. & Mrs.	Little, A. C.
Russell	Lockey, W. H.
Barnes, Mrs. W. H. L.	McKay, T. D.
Brager, J.	Moses, E. J.
Colahan, H. J.	Moulter, Mr. and Mrs. A. B.
Colvin, B. F.	
Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Frank	
Mrs. A. E.	
Delaney, L. T.	Prance, Miss Annie
Entleiz, J. W.	Prance, Dr. W. V.
Gentley, W. E.	Wade, Mr. and Mrs. G. A.
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Jones, Fred. Cloughton	Squire, Miss N.
Lassan, Hans	Stacy, G. F.
Lagett, Vice-Consul Williams, G. M.	

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Anderson, R. A., Capt.	Hallman, Mr. and Mrs.
Arindale, T.	Harrison, S. I.
Boonans, W.	Jackson, W.
Boyce, Wm. B.	Joy, C.
Brühl, Percy	McIntire, W. F.
Camp, Mr. and Mrs.	McIntire, Capt. & Mrs.
Dod, A. H.	McIntire, R. W.
Farwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. R.	Saavedra, J.
Ferry, W.	Scheidt, Mr. and Mrs.
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Austin, F.	Twiss, Dr.
Bradley, Mrs. N.	Macfarlane, Dr. H.
Burns, Mr. and Mrs.	Stacey, V.
Carruthers, E. S.	Mathie, O. B. H.
Chasen, Mr.	Mathie, R.
Clegg, Engr.-Lieut. & McClellan, Dr. and Mrs. H. J.	
Clothing, Mr. and Mrs.	McIntire, Mrs.
H. W.	McIntire, Mr. & Mrs. M.
Cochran, A. S.	Moore, Mr. & Mrs. M.
Darling, Col.	Moorehead, Mr. & Mrs.
Dutton, Mr.	Moore, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Ellis, Mr. and Mrs.	Monte, Mr.
Fegner, T. H.	Pasquet, Madam and family
Fellows, Mr. and Mrs.	Roger, W. E.
Gale, Capt. J. R.	Seale, Rev. G.
Gelstrop, Mr.	Seale, T.
Goodwin, A. P.	Seymour, Col. & Mrs.
Greenhill, Mr.	Stanton, Mr. & Mrs.
Gregory, A.	A. B.
Hazeland, F. A.	Squire, Mr.
Hockaday, W. T.	Squire, Mr.
Jeffries, H. U.	Thompson, Mr.
Johnston, L. A. M.	Thompson, Mr.
Joseph, Mr. and Mrs.	Thompson, Mr.
E. S.	Thompson, Mr.
Josling, Lt.-Col.	Thompson, Mr. and Mrs.
Kistowsky, Mr. & Mrs.	Thompson, Mr. and Mrs.
F. von	Thompson, Mr. and Mrs.
Leak, Mr.	Thompson, Mr. and Mrs.
Leefe, Mr.	Thompson, Mr. and Mrs.
Longridge, Rev. and Mrs. M.	Thompson, Mr. and Mrs.
	Thompson, Mr. and Mrs.

OCCIDENTAL.

Anderson, C.	Linnemann, H.
Decker, Capt. A.	Mork, P.
Key, Dr. Fred.	Munro, Miss A.
Kitchen, H.	Petersen, A.
Krill, J.	Reuter, R.

CRAIGIEHORN.

Adams, M. and Mrs. F.	Nicholls, E. A.
R. J.	Smith, E. Grant
Barnett, H. J. O.	Smith, Mr. and Mrs.
Bird, L. W.	Grant
Brown, C. A.	Smith, Percy
Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs.	Soppa, P.
G. A.	Webb, Mr. and Mrs.
Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs.	Montague
Jameson, P. S.	Young, J. A.

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,

HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS.—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China
Also widely circulated in Japan, Ceylon,
China, Ceylon, India and the Far East
generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition
published for despatch by the homeward mail
The daily is recommended as more generally
suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or
America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate
reports of local occurrences, and of matters
of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best
medium for advertising in China. It circulates
largely among all classes of the community,
is the largest daily newspaper and has a
wider circulation than any journal in the Far
East.

Special attention given to effectively displaying
advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting
advertisements is similar to this, unless we are
instructed to display the advertisement, when
any effective style of type will be adopted.
This standard runs exactly eight lines to the
inch, and about eight words to the line.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages
at each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements
can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach
the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than
noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements
will be repeated and charged for until counter-
manded.

JOBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

PROGRAMMES.

PAMPHLETS.

CARDS.

CIRCULARS.

EXPRESSSES.

All job printing is done under European
supervision, well and out, free from errors,
and remarkably cheap.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on application to

THE MANAGER,

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

1, Ice House Road,

Hongkong.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Connected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$10,250,000 \$250,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$1,712,472 \$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	5 1/2 %	\$800 sellers London 93.104
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	\$1,600,000 \$147,895	\$20 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$322 1/2 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000	Interim div. of 7/6 @ ex 2/10 15/16 Tls. 2.62 on account 1905	6 %	Tls. 8 1/2 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	Interim div. of 5/6 for 1905	4 1/2 %	\$78 1/2 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$175 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$6 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$93
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$25 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$327 1/2 sellers
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$6,000 \$254,638 \$88,911	\$3 1/2 for 1905 \$3 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	6 1/2 %	\$24
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$6,000 \$254,638 \$88,911	\$1 for 1st half-year 1906	7 1/2 %	\$28 sa. & b.
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$6,000 \$254,638 \$88,911	10/- @ ex 2/1 9/16 = \$4.69	6 1/2 %	\$74
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	\$6,000 \$254,638 \$88,911	Interim div. of Tls. 2 1/2 a/c 1906	9 %	Tls. 45 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$6,000 \$254,638 \$88,911	Interim div. of Tls. 1 1/2 a/c 1906	6 1/2 %	Tls. 36 sellers
Do. (Preference)	100,000	£1	£1	\$6,000 \$254,638 \$88,911	1/- (Coupon No. 6) for 1905	4 %	27/6 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$6,000 \$254,638 \$88,911	\$1.50 for year ending 30.4.1906	5 1/2 %	\$29
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$6,000 \$254,638 \$88,911	\$1.50 for year ending 30.4.1906	5 1/2 %	\$29
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$6,000 \$254,638 \$88,911	Interim div. of Tls. 2 account 1906	9 %	Tls. 45 buyers
MINING.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000	Final of \$15 making \$25 for 1905	15 1/2 %	\$118 buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000	\$1 for 1897		\$22 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.05		Tls. 85 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000	1/- (No. 6) interim div. for 12 months ending 28.2.06	7 %	Tls. 10 sellers
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd. (Shanghai)	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000	Final of 50 cents making G \$1 for 1905	7 %	G. \$14 nominal
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents		\$8 1/2
Do. (Founders)	123	\$15	\$15	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
COTTON MILLS.							
Iwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
Lau-ku-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$100	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,000	\$100	\$100	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
Maatschappij tot Mijn- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,300	£20	£20	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	3,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000	\$10	\$10	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
Yakubu, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000 \$850,000			
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE							
Maatschappij tot Mijn- en Land- bouwexploitatie in Langkat							Tls. 7 1/2 16th September

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

光緒三十二年七月廿七

六拜禮

香港英九月十五號

\$1.0 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS

Mails.

Intimations.

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Macao, 26th October, 1903. [29] Hongkong, 19th May, 1904. [28]

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 2,363 tons.....Captain H. D. Jones.
 "POWAN," 2,338 "....." W. A. Valentine.
 "FATSHAN," 2,260 "....." R. D. Thomas.
 "HANKOW," 3,073 "....." C. V. Lloyd.
 "KINSHAN," 1,995 "....." J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3.30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 1,998 tons.....Captain G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
 Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M., except when otherwise notified by Express.
 Sunday Special Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9.30 A.M., and a second departure about 7 P.M.
 Note.—During the summer months the time of leaving fluctuates to suit the tide at Macao. See special Summer Time-table.
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 8 A.M. On Saturdays a second departure about 7 P.M. On Sundays about 3 P.M. (See special Express.)

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,197 tons.....Captain T. Hamlin.
 This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

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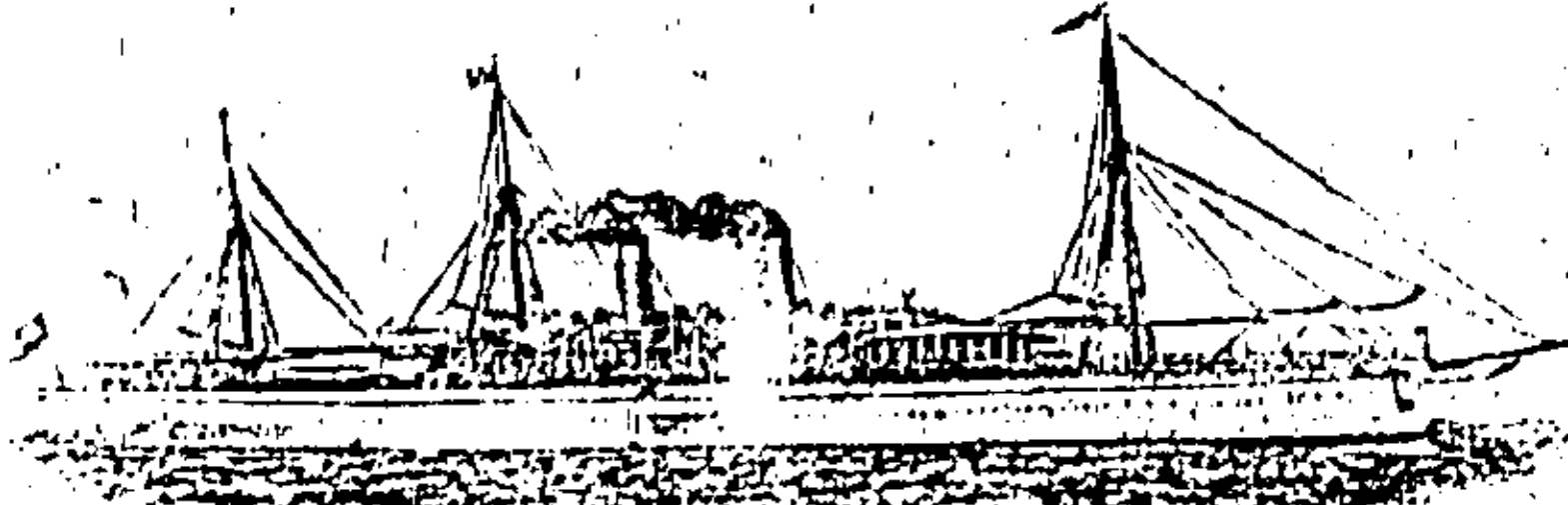
S.S. "SAINAM," 2,388 tons.....Captain J. Wilcox.
 "NANNING," 2,369 "....." C. Butchart.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M., calling at Yunkai, Mahoning, Kunchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shiu-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hung, Dushing and Fong-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

FARES:—Canton to Wuchow.....Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.
 Canton to Tak Hing.....Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.
 Canton to Samshui.....Single \$7.50.

The above vessels have superior Saloons and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.
 Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
 HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
 Hotel Mansions (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
 Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
 Hongkong, 6th August, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.
 11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

(Subject to Alteration.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN".....6,000.....		THURSDAY, September 27.....	October 15
"MONTEAGLE".....6,163.....		WEDNESDAY, October 3.....	October 27
"EMPRESS OF CHINA".....6,000.....		THURSDAY, October 25.....	November 12
"TARTAR".....6,425.....		WEDNESDAY, October 31.....	November 24
"EMPRESS OF INDIA".....6,000.....		THURSDAY, November 22.....	December 10
"ATHENIAN".....6,383.....		WEDNESDAY, November 28.....	December 22

"EMPRESS" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M. Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and Quebec with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....\$14 St. Lawrence \$60. Via New York \$62.
 Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways.....\$40.....\$42.
 R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.
 Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
 SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Government.
 For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
 D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
 Corner Pedder Street and Praya.
 Hongkong, 12th September, 1906.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"
 Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on Week Days at 7.30 A.M., and on Sundays at 8.30 A.M. Departures from Macao on Week Days at 2.30 P.M., and on Sundays at 6 P.M., tide permitting.

FARES:—Week Days, 1st Class, including Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket, \$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.

SUNDAYS ONLY.
 1st Class—Single, \$1; with Cabin, \$2.
 1st Class—Return, \$2; with Cabin, \$3.
 3rd Class—Single, 40 cents; Return, 60 cents.
 Steerage—20 cents each trip.

All Meals can be supplied on Board at \$1 each Meal.

First Class Passengers, who do not care to return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed to do so the following day (Monday) on production of the Return Half Ticket. Should the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be available for the following day.

The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity. The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

SAM WANG CO.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1906.

STEAM TO CANTON.

TH & New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Tons Captain

"KWONG CHOW," 1,309.....T. R. MEAD.

"KWONG TUNG," 1,238.....H. W. WALKER.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30 o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4

Meals.....\$1 each.

ALSO

Excursions to MACAO every SATURDAY, at 6 P.M., and every SUNDAY at 8 A.M., returning on SUNDAY at 10 A.M. and 6.30 P.M.

FARES: 1st Class single \$1 with cabin berth.....\$2.00

return \$2.....3.00

Servants' passages must be paid for.

Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner \$1.00 each.

The Wharf in Hongkong is nearly in front of the new Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1906.

Hails.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG;

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;

ALSO

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ HEINRICH.....	WEDNESDAY, 26th September.
GNEISENAU.....	WEDNESDAY, 10th October.
PRINZ LUDWIG.....	WEDNESDAY, 24th October.
PRINZESS ALICE.....	WEDNESDAY, 7th November.
ROON.....	WEDNESDAY, 21st November.
BUELOW.....	WEDNESDAY, 5th December.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD.....	WEDNESDAY, 19th December.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH.....	WEDNESDAY, 2nd January, 1907.
SEYDLITZ.....	WEDNESDAY, 16th January.
PRINZ HEINRICH.....	WEDNESDAY, 30th January.
GNEISENAU.....	WEDNESDAY, 13th February.
PRINZ LUDWIG.....	WEDNESDAY, 27th February.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ HEINRICH, Captain P. Grosch, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 24th September, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 25th September, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 25th September.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.00 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA & GIBRALTAR.....	\$61. 0. 0.	\$42. 0. 0.	\$32. 0. 0.
Return.....	91. 0. 0.	63. 0. 0.	43. 0. 0.
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG.....	65. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	24. 0. 0.
Return.....	97. 0. 0.	66. 0. 0.	36. 0. 0.
* TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ:			
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR.....	64. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	26. 0. 0.
Return.....	115. 0. 0.	79. 0. 0.	47. 0. 0.
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON.....	68. 0. 0.	46. 0. 0.	27. 0. 0.
Return.....	123. 0. 0.	83. 0. 0.	49. 0. 0.

* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland THE SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE TO CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

Interruption of the Voyage in Egypt:

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from Alexandria to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, SAMARAI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to alteration.)

STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ WALDEMAR.....	3,277.....	WEDNESDAY, 19th September, 4 P.M.
PRINZ SIGISMUND.....	3,302.....	TUESDAY, 16th October.
WILLEHAD.....	4,763.....	TUESDAY, 13th November.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of September, 1906, at 4 P.M., the Steamship PRINZ WALDEMAR, Capt. Woltemas, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.

The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class
TO MANILA.....	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$20.00.....Return	\$80.00	\$50.00
TO NEW GUINEA.....	\$28.00	\$18.10	\$14.00.....Return	\$42.00	\$27.15
TO BRISBANE.....	\$30.00	\$20.00	\$14.00.....Return	\$54.00	\$36.00
TO SYDNEY.....	\$33.00	\$23.00	\$15.00.....Return	\$59.10	\$41.10
TO MELBOURNE.....	\$34.10	\$24.10	\$16.00.....Return	\$62.5	\$44.5
TO YOKOHAMA.....	\$80.00	\$60.00	\$40.00.....Return	\$170.00	\$120.00
TO KOBE.....	\$95.00	\$70.00	\$50.00.....Return	\$170.00	\$120.00
TO YOKOHAMA & back from KOBE to HONGKONG.....	\$140.00	\$100.00			

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer.....	\$97. 0. 0.
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA.....	96. 0. 0.

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. S. S. Co.'s Steamers, and from New York to Europe by the magnificent express steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates:

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	ABOUT
YOKOHAMA & KOBE.....	PRINZ SIGISMUND.....	WEDNESDAY, 26th September.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....	PRINZ LUDWIG.....	WEDNESDAY, 26th September.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....	PRINZESS ALICE.....	WEDNESDAY, 10th October.

* Reaching Yokohama in less than 6 days.

TRANSPACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG.

VIA VANCOUVER OR SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, P. M. S. S. Co., O. S. S. Co., T. K. K. and from NEW YORK TO EUROPE by the magnificent Express steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates:

	1st Class
TO LONDON VIA PLYMOUTH OR SOUTHAMPTON.....	\$63. 0. 0.
TO BREMEN.....	63. 10. 0.
TO PARIS VIA CHERBOURG.....	65. 0. 0.
TO NAPLES, GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR.....	65. 0. 0.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1906.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 300, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I., and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

[39]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJILIWONG.	JAVA	Second half September	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	Second half September
TJIMAH.	JAPAN	Second half September	JAVA P. RTS.	Second half September
TJIBODAS.	JAVA	Second half October	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	Second half October
TJIPANAS.	JAPAN	Second half October	JAVA PORTS	Second half October

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE HEAD AGENCY

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Telephone No. 375,
 YORK BUILDINGS, 1st Floor.
 Hongkong, 12th September, 1906.

[16]

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO. HONGKONG-KONGMOON AND KAUKONG LINES.

S.S. "TAK HING."

SAILS every SUNDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY, at 7 P.M., for the above Ports. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES ONLY 36 HOURS.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 54 DAYS. The steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUISHING, TAKHUNG and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

Fare for the Round Trip.....\$30
 These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity. For further information, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS,

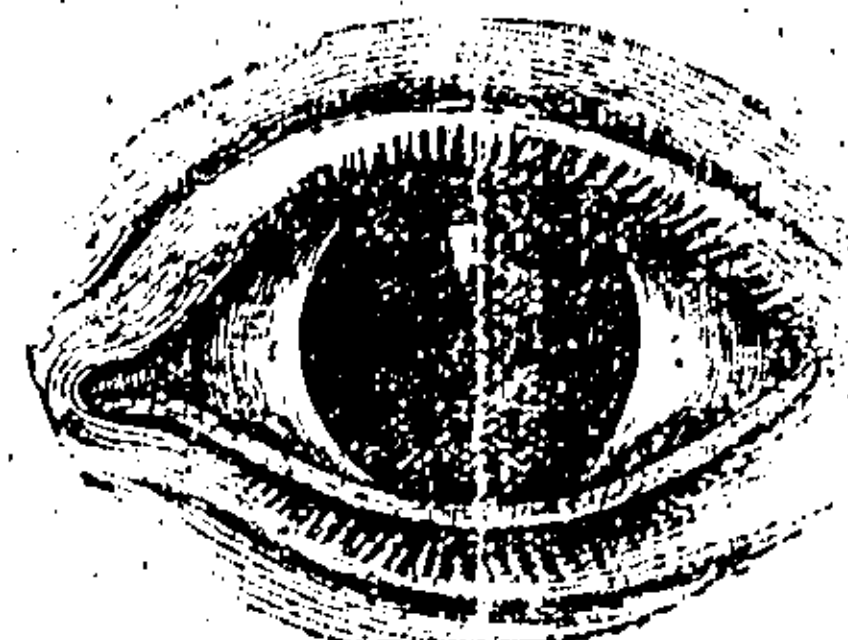
WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1905.

[14]

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
 8, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements. Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.
 LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bentinck Street. 566, Nanking Road.
 Hongkong, 27th November, 1905.

[48]

THE HONGKONG STUDIO.

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,
 41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
 TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLARGING and COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong 10th September, 1905.

NIKKO CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,

in all kinds of

JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS, TEA

SETS, and SATSUMA WARE.

At Moderate Prices.

Orders Promptly Executed.

No. 5, ARSENAL STREET

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1906.

Powell's

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

SEE
LARGE
WINDOW
for
SPECIAL SHOW
of
MIRZAPORE
RUGS
VARIOUS SIZES,
\$18.50
to
\$60.00
Each.

SPLendid
VALUE.

WM. POWELL,
LTD.,
Complete
House Furnishers,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1906.

Intimations.

K. A. J. OHOIRIMALL & CO.,
8, D'ALVARA STREET.

NEWLY OPENED SILK STORE.

Indian, Chinese and
Japanese Silk Goods.

Just Arrived.

SOCKS (Linen) LADIES' AND
GENTLEMEN'S.

GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS.
SILK KIMONOS, LADIES' BLOUSES
AND SHAWLS.

SANDALWOOD BOXES (INLAIN).
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, GLOVE
BOXES.

MONEY BOXES, &c.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, JAVA
SERONGS.

MANDARIN COATS, COTTON
SHIRTS.

SILK LACE SCARFS AND SHAWLS.

Prices exceptionally cheap.

Inspection earnestly solicited.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1906.



HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

INFORMATION has been received from
the Military Authorities that GUN PRAC-
TICE will be carried out as under:—

On SATURDAY and MONDAY, 22nd and
24th September:—

From West of Stonecutters Island, in a
South-Westerly direction, at ranges up
to 6,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M.,
and finishing at 12 noon.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of
the above dates, Practice will take place on the
following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to
keep clear of the ranges.

L. HARNES-LAWRENCE,
Captain, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1906.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

THE ASSOCIATION NIGHT SCHOOL
will open MONDAY EVENING, Sep-
tember 17th. To all Young Men who desire
to make good use of their evenings, the
following Courses of Study, which will be
given, will bear careful consideration.

SPECIAL COURSE IN ENGLISH (2 hours).

DOCUMENTARY TRANSLATION.

BOOKKEEPING (Elementary and Advanced).

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING AND BUILDING
CONSTRUCTION.

TYPEWRITING (Touch System).

SHORTHAND (Pitman's).

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC.

For Fees and Regulations, &c., call or write
to—

CHINESE YOUNG MEN'S CHRIS-
TIAN ASSOCIATION,

34, Queen's Road Central, 1st Floor.

Telephone No. 460.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH NORTH
BORNEO.

REVENUE FARMS FOR 1907, 1908, 1909.

TENDERS will be received by the SECRE-
TARY to the GOVERNOR at Jesselton, on
or before 26th October, 1906, for the following
REVENUE FARMS for the year 1907, or for
the three years 1907, 1908, 1909:—

OPIMUM FARM.

SPIRIT LICENSE FARM.

PAWNBROKING FARM.

CUSTOMS FARM.

GAMBLING RESTRICTION FARM.

For Particulars, apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1905.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!

MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFER

NEED NO DESPAIR.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION.

THERAPION NO. 1—A Sovereign

THERAPION NO. 2—A Sovereign

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THERAPION NO. 148—A Sovereign

THERAPION NO. 149—A Sovereign

THERAPION NO. 150—A Sovereign

THERAPION NO. 151—A Sovereign

THERAPION NO. 152—A Sovereign

THERAPION NO. 153—A Sovereign

THERAPION NO. 154—A Sovereign

THERAPION NO. 155—A Sovereign

THERAPION NO. 156—A Sovereign

THERAPION NO. 157—A Sovereign

THERAPION NO. 158—A Sovereign

THERAPION NO. 159—A Sovereign

THERAPION NO. 160—A Sovereign

THERAPION NO. 161—A Sovereign

THERAPION NO. 162—A Sovereign

THERAPION NO. 163—A Sovereign

THERAPION NO. 164—A Sovereign

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

RAINIER BEER.

SPARKLING
INVIGORATING
HEALTH-GIVING.

During the Hot Damp
Weather when Heavy
Drinks are out of the
Question one's thoughts
naturally turn to
RAINIER.

Per Case of 4 doz. quarts ...\$16.50
Per Doz. quarts 4.20
Per Case of 6 doz. pints 16.50
Per Doz. pints 2.75

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1906.

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NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any reported MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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BIRTH.

On September 8, at Shanghai, the wife of J. J. JUDAH of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On July 27, at Edinburgh Newington, (South), BEN, youngest son of James Isaac Anderson, Liverpool, to LIZZIE, older daughter of Robert Torrance, Edinburgh.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, 1906.

SUGAR REFINING INDUSTRY.

The progress of the sugar refining industry in Japan is watched with considerable interest by those concerned in the trade in Hongkong. The jealous eye which is kept on the industrial movements of the Island Empire can not be regarded otherwise than with justifiable cause, since in every branch of commerce Japan is being looked upon as by far the most formidable competitor in the Far Eastern markets. From a recent number of the *Japan Chronicle* the information reaches us that the long-talked-of incorporation of the Tokio and Osaka Sugar Refining Companies has at last been agreed upon, and it is estimated that the profits will be largely increased after incorporation by the economy effected in working expenses. The Tokio company has been spending about a million yen and the Osaka company about ¥650,000 yearly merely in competing with each other, and the whole of this expense will be saved upon incorporation. The capital of the new company will be ¥12,000,000, including ¥4,000,000, the capital of the Tokio company, and the ¥2,000,000 capital of the Osaka company. The balance of ¥6,000,000 is to be offered for public subscription. The monthly output of sugar of

the Tokio company is 80,000 piculs, and that of the Osaka concern 60,000 piculs, making a total of 140,000 piculs per month, or 1,680,000 piculs per annum. Taking the expenses of competition at 50 sen per picul, the incorporation will result in the saving of ¥840,000 per annum. While the leading companies are seeking to consolidate their positions by amalgamation, the operation of the smaller companies is attended with encouraging success. The Formosa Sugar Refining Company has cleared a net profit during the past half year of ¥287,511, including a surplus brought over. Of this sum, ¥12,000 has been placed to the legal reserve; ¥60,000 to the reserve for the depreciation in the value of machinery, plant and buildings, ¥18,400 paid in the bonuses to the officials; ¥100,000 for a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and a surplus of ¥97,111 carried forward. A general meeting of the company approved a proposal to increase the capital by ¥4,000,000 for the extension of the factory and the construction of an alcohol factory. The need of our local refineries to keep abreast of Japanese competition, especially in the expanding markets of North China, is self-evident; for the enormous increases of capital, coupled with the fact of amalgamation of the principal factories, point to a determination on the part of Japanese refineries to be ready to meet the demands of neighbouring markets as soon as ever China is restored to its condition in the matter of trade.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court will be held on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Matsui Bussan Kaisha has a scheme on foot for the establishment of a large paper mill in Kaga, to be worked by the water power of the Futorigawa.

There were eight opium offenders tried by Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz at the Police Court, this morning, and the total fines imposed amounted in \$589.52.

The late manager of the Russo-Chinese Bank at Hongkong, Mr. J. W. Ross-Taylor, has been appointed general manager of the Anglo-Japanese Bank in Japan.

Mr. J. R. Wood has been appointed a deputy registrar of marriages, during the absence on vacation leave of Mr. J. D. Ball, until further notice, with effect from the 1st instant.

The Volunteer Concert which was to take place to-night is postponed. It will now take place on Thursday next, 20th instant, and if wet that night, then on Friday, the 21st. The tickets will, of course, hold good for these dates.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending September 1st amounted to 18,927.05 tons, while the sales during the same period amounted to 18,352.81 tons.

We understand that the Great Northern Steamship *Dakota*, which is due here at the end of the month from Seattle, will have among the passengers a large number of American journalists who have organised a tour of the Far East in the interests of their respective papers.

A NEW steamer, the *Shiga-maru*, about 800 tons, which is being built at the Osaka Iron Works Yard, to the order of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, was successfully launched on 1st inst. The steamer is a sister-ship to the *Aoyama-maru* and is to be put on the Kagoshima or Korean run.

LAU Sang, a house-boy, formerly employed at No. 9, Kowloon Docks, who was arrested at West Point on Monday night last, for being a member of the Triad Society, was found guilty at the Police Court, yesterday. Mr. Gompertz sentenced him to four months' hard labour and to be exhibited in the stocks for six hours.

THREE sampan owners were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of coal without being able to give the police a satisfactory explanation as to how the coal came into their possession. His Worship fined them \$500 each. Inspector Langley, of the Water Police, prosecuted.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to depute Mr. A. E. Wright, assistant engineer, to act on behalf of the Building Authority in all cases referred to in sections 205-207 of The Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1904), during the absence on leave of Mr. T. J. Perkins, executive engineer, or until further notice, with effect from the 17th instant.

THE *Sinui-in* publishes a Peking telegram of the 6th instant stating that Mr. Rockhill, the U.S. Minister in the capital, has lately notified the Japanese Minister that he has received a petition from the merchants of Newchwang requesting the Japanese Government to act in accordance with the Treaty of Portsmouth with Russia, whereby the Customs of Newchwang should be handed over to China without delay.

THE case in which Leung Yuk Ting, a tea merchant of No. 10, Wilmer Street who was charged with infringing the trade-marks of Ho Kai Lai, of No. 1, Upper Lascar Row, on 1st instant, was concluded at the Police Court. His Worship held that there was no infringement, and discharged the defendant. Mr. T. C. Holborow, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, prosecuted, while Mr. F. C. Dixon, of the office of Mr. John Hastings, defended.

VICKROY SHUM.

PETITIONS TO THE THRONE.

CONTINUANCE IN CANTON URGED.

[From Our Correspondent.]

Canton, 14th September.

A meeting of the Chinese Community was held at the General Chamber of Commerce, Ann Fong Street, at noon yesterday. Mr. Lo Kwai Wai presided. The meeting was very sparsely attended, those present being principally members of the Charitable Societies. Only a single scholar of a small school represented the Board of Education. Mr. Chang To Chai, president of the Yuet-han Railway, attended on behalf of the Board of Commerce. The Chairman read three draft petitions, one being submitted by the Board of Education, the second by the Board of Commerce, and the third by the committee of the Charitable institutions. One of the petitions reads:—
To the Board of Foreign Affairs. Since H. E. Viceroy Shum Chun Hsueh took up his appointment as Viceroy of the Two Kwang, robberies, piracy, missionary troubles and other criminal offences have been decreasing very rapidly. At the same time, educational and other improvements, such as the inauguration of waterworks and of a system of land police are pushing ahead very vigorously. Besides, matters connected with the railways which are progressing satisfactorily may be completely overthrown. It is by the moral influence and power exercisable by His Excellency that has enabled the funds for the Canton-Hankow Railway to be so readily subscribed. Should H.E. be transferred to his new post all of a sudden, things may change and their satisfactory position to one of chaos, and it is the sincere wish of the Two Kwang people that the departure of His Excellency from Canton be postponed for some time. Your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.
Signed by the 72 Guilds of Canton, (Board of Trade).

THE RAILWAY COMPANY'S MEMORIAL.

The memorial of the Yuet-Han Railway Co. to the Board of Trade is to the following effect:—

H.E. the Ministers of the Board of Trade are hereby respectfully informed that as our present Viceroy Shum is about to be transferred to his new post as Viceroy for Yunnan and Kweichow, the Company not fearing that they would act against the Imperial wish, have the honour to telegraph you to memorialize the Throne that, as the first call on the shares of the company has since been duly received, and that there are two more calls to be made at an early date, therefore they apprehend that should Viceroy Shum be promoted to his new appointment trouble might be caused by reason of the difficulty to get in the future calls. The company feel anxiety that should any bad feeling or rumours of such be created among the shareholders delay in the progress of the work of construction must inevitably follow.

Moreover, piracy, during robberies, and missionary troubles are decreasing daily. Education is promoted and a police force has been organised and has since been improved considerably. We therefore pray that H.E. Shum may continue to remain in office for some time longer in Canton.

(Sd.) The Mercantile Administration of the Canton-Hankow Railway Co., Ltd., Kwangtung section.

THE RULE OF THE ROAD.

AND THE WHISTLE NOISANCE.

About two weeks ago we reported in these columns that in order to obviate any question of hardship on the launch-masters plying in this harbour, who were fined by the Marine Magistrate for unlawful use of their whistles, when under way as well as when made fast to any vessel or pier, the Harbour Master was preparing a set of simple rules, embodying the Board of Trade regulations on the subject, a copy of which was to be furnished to each launch-owner, master and coxswain and a copy also kept on board each launch. These rules have now been drawn up and prepared for publication, and after the issue to the men concerned they should be no excuse for the improper use of the whistles, and a consequent diminution in the number of prosecutions of offenders. These rules set forth clearly the use of the whistle and the meanings of signals given by them. They also treat of the position of the lights necessary to be exhibited at night. Briefly, the rules set forth that the steam-boats shall carry white lights, the height of the beam of the vessel above her side-lights, which must be the usual red and green lights for port and starboard, but when towing another vessel such steam-boat shall exhibit two white lights instead of one, but the tow shall only show her side-lights. As regards the whistling, in a fog, a vessel shall go at a very moderate speed and blow a long blast every two minutes, but if under way and stopped by the fog, she must blow two long blasts at the same interval, but if at anchor in a fog she shall ring a bell rapidly, at intervals, for about five seconds. If towing in a fog she shall give a long and two short blasts, the tow doing the same; but shall not use any other signal. Then, as regards signals of direction, it is shown that a short blast or two short blasts indicate the whistler's intention of going to starboard or port, respectively, while three short blasts is "going full speed ahead." Steam-vessels meeting, end on, shall alter their helm, so as to pass port to port, and if crossing, the vessel on the port of the other shall keep out of the way, and steam-boats shall keep out of the way of sailing vessels. Overtaking vessels shall also keep out of the way of the overtaken boats. In fairways and channels steam-vessels, when practicable shall keep to the side which is on their starboard. Finally, no steam-vessel shall use her whistle except as laid down above, and any unlawful use will subject the user to a penalty not exceeding \$100, or imprisonment in default, not exceeding three months.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 14th September.

It has been reported that at midnight on the 23rd day of this moon (11th inst.), the White Cloud Monastery on the White Cloud Hill was ransacked. This plunder quite alarmed the lodgers in the other neighbouring monasteries and temples, the doors of which were shut as soon as the robbery on the White Cloud Mountain was known. Next day the visitors journeyed down the hill thanking their good fortune for escaping from the robbers' hand, but on their way the brigands were awaiting them, and dispossessed them of all they possessed. None of the highwaymen were captured.

SALT SMUGGLING.

Recently the price of salt has considerably increased in Canton, and the Commissioner of Customs is afraid that salt might be smuggled in. Therefore a notification has been issued ordering that no boats will be allowed to lie alongside the Hongkong steamers on their arrival, so as to prevent the conveyance of any goods intended to be smuggled into Canton.

THE TOKIO TRAM FARES.

MEETING OF PROTEST.

Over 2,000 people assembled on 5th inst., at the Hongkoku Theatre, Tokio, to record their protest against the proposed increase in the electric car fares. The promoters of the meeting were greeted with vociferous applause, and when Mr. Mizobuchi, one of the leaders of the anti-increase movement, urged all present to carry out their project to the bitter end he was cheered to the echo.

A manifesto was read and supported strongly censuring the Home Minister for approving the proposed increase in the fares and thus "sacrificing the interests of the two million inhabitants for the profit of a private company."

"N. C. D. NEWS" COMMENTS.

Violence as a protest against an alleged infringement of public rights is never excusable, and whether the socialistic movement in Japan is responsible for the recent disturbances in Tokio or not, such action on the part of the populace as the destruction of trams must be deprecated. Nothing is to be gained for any good cause by breaches of the peace; everything may be lost by it. In many Western countries socialists have learned that determined agitation without violence is the logical way to win desired reforms. If the socialistic movement in Japan is to be reduced to the welfare of the working classes then they too must learn this lesson. A boycott of the tramways, obnoxious as boycotts are, might be countenanced, but to create disturbances, wreck street cars and injure the servants of the tramway company, cannot be tolerated. The increase of the fares in Tokio will cause considerable hardship to a large section of the community and especially to that class which most largely patronizes the tramways. The reason put forward for the increase of the fares is that the companies consider that they are not getting an adequate return on their capital. As has been pointed out the amalgamation of the companies should serve to decrease the working expenses and that even without the increase in the fares the profits would be augmented. In these circumstances it would appear that the wisest course would have been to keep the fares the same as were previously charged until the working of the new company had been tested. From the statement of profits given by the "Japan Herald" it appears that the three companies were paying an average of over eight per cent. under the old tariff and before the amalgamation. With the reduction of expenses arising from amalgamation and the increased income from the higher rate, it is expected that they will pay considerably more than two per cent over the six per cent that is considered by the Government to be a fair return. It is difficult, therefore, to see why any increase of the fares is necessary. That the people are determined not to pay the increased fares is to be seen from the strong resolution adopted at a mass meeting of ward assemblies held on August 10, when it was decided that the public welfare was being set at defiance and the citizens of Tokio undertook to prevent the increase of fares being put into force.

It would seem that the people of Japan are easily stirred up to violence by orators who are able to persuade them that they are being wronged. The common people, as a body, strongly resent any encroachment on their rights and once having been shown that their rights have been, or are likely to be, brushed aside, they are, unfortunately, prone to create disturbances. The Peace riots of September last year were the result of the refusal of the police to allow Hibiy Park to be used for a peaceful meeting. The society which called the meeting considered that the refusal was a gross breach of privilege and when the general protest was disregarded, the people tried to force their way into the Park, with the result that ultimately over a hundred people were killed and four hundred injured.

Foreigners who were in Tokio in September last year will remember the determined attitude of the people and the terrible scene which took place outside the railings of the park. It is to be hoped that the leaders of the people on the present occasion will be able to restrain them, and that the matter of the tramway fares may be amicably settled.

SINCE the campaign against unlawful whistling by launches in the harbour was instituted by the Harbour Master, there has been a very marked improvement in that respect, and "the voice of the tooter is (unnecessarily) heard no more," generally speaking, but the coxswains of the Star Ferry Company's boats still continue to be offenders, and whenever arriving at, or leaving, their wharf they blow a prolonged blast on their whistles, which they explain as being done to warn sampan and launch-masters of their approach, as if they were not big enough and ugly enough to be seen without any extraneous efforts being used to draw attention to themselves.

THE CANTON BANKERS.

BOYCOTT OF PERAK MERCHANTS.

OUTCOME OF THE CHAI LOONG GINGER FIRM CASE.

During the week our correspondent at Canton has furnished particulars of a case decided against the Chinese bankers at Canton in favour of one of the partners of the well-known Chai Loong firm of preserved ginger manufacturers. In retaliation for the decision of the Nao Hoi magistrate, the Canton bankers' guild have resolved to boycott all firms there connected with the ginger manufacturers. In pursuance of their resolution the circular roughly translated below has been issued.

Notice is hereby given that our Guild made a loan to the firm of Chai Loong, preserved ginger manufacturers. Last year, we called upon one of the partners of the firm, Wong Ki Sam, to repay the loan. He promised to do so to the extent of his share in the partnership. He brought with him to our guild one Chu Su Chun, master of the Chu Kwong Cheung firm, Perak merchants, who consented to guarantee Wong's promissory note to the extent of 170,000. This he has failed to make good, and moreover succeeded in the case before the Nam Hoi Magistrate to defer payment of the money due. It is evident that were his example to be followed by every trader, it would be impossible for the Bankers to collect monies which they might have advanced. This is to notify all bankers that any one found having dealings with the following firms shall be boycotted, viz.: the Kwong Cheung in Sai Kwan, Kwong Kat, Kwong Yuen, Hung Tai in Chan Mok Lan, (hu Kwong Kan in Siu Ki Street, all Perak merchants, and Chu Kwong Lan, native tobacco merchant. Bills bought or sold by members of the guild from or to the firms above enumerated must be made good, but from the 12th inst. the boycott against those firms must become effective. This boycott should operate likewise in respect of Customs' duties, which it had been the practice of the bankers to pay on behalf of the merchants, such payments being subsequently debited against their respective accounts. Should any of the members fail to comply with these regulations they will be liable to a fine of \$1,000; half of this amount being payable to the informant and the other half being turned over to the funds of the guild. Employees of the guild found to have had dealings with the boycotted firms will be dismissed and never be re-employed by the guild. We must strictly abide by this arrangement, the conditions whereof must be strictly adhered to so that the ends and interests of the guild might be promoted.

FRENCH FLEET ARRIVE.

On return from their northern cruise, their last port being Sha ghai, there arrived in the harbour this morning five French destroyers, the *Jaureline*, 307 tons, with seven guns, Commander Sagot-Douvaux, the *Frédéric*, 350 tons, with seven guns, commander Lieut. de Saint-Seine, the *Francisque*, 303 tons, seven guns, Commander Lieut. Garreau, *Sabre*, 307 tons, seven guns, Commander Lieut. Hallier and *Rouge*, 307 tons, seven guns, Commander Lieut. Vincent-Brechignac.

Later in the afternoon the French armoured cruiser, *Guyard*, 9,376 tons, 14 guns, Commander Captain Ridoix arrived, and took up her position in the Naval anchorage, the usual salutes being exchanged. This fleet is, we understand, on its way to Saigon.

TRESPASSERS CAN'T BE PROSECUTED.

BUT THEY CAN BE FLUNG OUT.

The laws of trespass in this Colony are indeed curious and at times annoying. For instance, a man found wandering on "Crown land" and being unable to produce a permit showing why he is there can be prosecuted and severely dealt with by a magistrate. On the other hand a man found wandering on "private land," notwithstanding there is a sign to the effect that "Trespassers will be prosecuted," is committing no offence within the meaning of the law. But there is a remedy for those individuals on whose grounds appear the sign "Trespassers will be prosecuted." The remedy was given by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning, when a barber and a stonecutter were charged before him with trespassing on the grounds of the Milling Company, at Tseung Kwan O, yesterday. His Worship contended that trespassing on private grounds was no offence according to the Ordinance, and that the sign "Trespassers will be prosecuted" meant nothing, so it is a mere farce. The only remedy land-owners had for such cases was to "put them out," at the same time taking care that unnecessary violence was avoided. He then discharged the defendants, and gave instructions to Inspector Langley to inform Mr. Rennie of his decision and the remedy.

SANITARY BOARD.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board to be held on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 4.15 p.m., the following items are included in the orders of the day:—

1. Reply from Government relative to the petition from the City scavenging contractor regarding the hiring of boats in connection with the dredging at the dust boat stations.

2. Reply from Government relative to the filling in of the hole in the nullah near to the Aberdeen Paper Mill.

3. Reply from Government relative to the petition from the City scavenging contractor regarding the removal of the animal manure from the Cattle Depots, Kennedy Town.

4. Further application from the City scavenging contractor relative to the hiring of junks in connection with the dredging.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

M. BAKHMATIEFF PROMOTED
AMBASSADOR

AT TOKIO.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 15th September,

2 p.m.

Russia will promote M. Bakmatieff to be Ambassador at Tokio.

[N. C. D. News.]

The Tokio Tramways.

ANOTHER SIDE TO THE QUESTION.

Tokio, 7th September.

The attack on the trams was renewed last night. The Tram Companies declare that the agitation does not represent the opinion of the majority of the citizens.

Mr. Yoshiwara Saburo, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, has announced that the Government's decision in the matter is in no way influenced by the agitation of errand-boys and the Press. It condemns rowdiness, but at the same time it disapproves of the increase in the tram fares.

THE NEWCHANG CUSTOMS.

THE CONSULAR MEMORIAL.

A dispatch from Newchwang to the *Jiji* gives further particulars of the Consular Memorial, addressed to the Ministers at Peking.

The message reads:—"Acting upon representations made by the Foreign Chamber of Commerce at this port, the Consular body has agreed to address a memorial to the Diplomatic Corps at Peking on the subject of the Customs House at Newchwang. The memorial points out that while goods imported through Tairen and North Manchuria are admitted duty free, goods entering through Newchwang are subject to Customs duty. This practice is highly detrimental to the trade of the port, and immediate measures should be taken to extend the immunity from duty enjoyed at other ports to Newchwang."—*Japan Chronicle*.

A GROUESOME SUPERSTITION.

MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

Among the ignorant classes in Japan a superstition prevails that human flesh possesses great curative properties, and the brain and heart are considered to be specially efficacious. Following upon the recent case occurring in the north, and reported in these columns, a Nagano (near Kanazawa) message to the *Jiji* states that a man named Baba Katsurao at that place attempted to murder a woman on Sunday night, and to avoid arrest tried to commit suicide.

Later, he confessed to the police that since last year he had murdered four women, and extracted their hearts, to be used in the treatment of consumptives as above-stated.

ANDREW Clark, who said he was formerly a store-keeper, entered the 'charge-room' of the Central Police Station yesterday afternoon and gave himself up to the police. He said he was a vagrant. Inspector Ritchie took down what he said and held the man overnight. He came before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court this morning, on a charge of vagrancy, and in answer to questions put by the Court defendant said he arrived in the Colony a few days ago from Singapore on board the steamer *Ava Maru*. He came here to look for work, but could find none and became destitute. His Worship sent defendant to the House of Detention.

"A RELIGIOUS humbug of the worst order" was the description applied by the Judge at Warwick Assizes a few weeks ago to an ex-Baptist minister, named Gardner, who had been tried before him and convicted of bigamy. The description seems to have been wonderfully accurate. Most bigamists are heartless. Gardner was eminently so. After a married life of nearly thirty years he took up with another woman, spent a couple of thousand pounds upon her, and, after writing to his wife that what quiet he could get on a certain day he must spend "in prayer for Divine guidance," went through a form of marriage with his wife's rival, and lived a double life, till he was found out. The curious thing about the case is that although he acted so cruelly towards both the women they united in an appeal that he should receive leniency. Truly the ways of some women are inscrutable. The judge, however, does not seem to have been moved, for he passed sentence of six months—a sentence which, though severe, no one, except perhaps the deluded wives, will consider too severe.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

French (*Océanien*) 16th inst.
German (*Prinz Waldemar*) 17th inst.; 8 p.m.
Indian (*Lightning*) 18th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of China*) 23rd inst.
American (*Hongkong Mail*) 24th inst.
Indian (*Sutang*) 26th inst.

The N. Y. K. Bombay Line s.s. *Tokomi Maru* left Singapore for this port on 14th inst., and is expected here on 20th inst.

The N. Y. K. European Line s.s. *Samski Maru* left Singapore for this port on 14th inst., and is expected here on 20th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuters.]

LONDON, 13th September.

The United States and Cuba.

Three American warships have been despatched to Cuba.

The S.S. "Manchuria."

All preparations have been made to float the "Manchuria" at Honolulu and there is every hope that the attempt will be successful.

Indisposition of the Princess Royal.

The Princess Royal has not been well for some time, the result of an attack of influenza.

An operation has been performed, and satisfactory progress is reported. No bulletins are being issued.

Later.

The Chinese Customs.

The "Times" comments strongly on the inadequacy of the Chinese assurances concerning the position of Sir Robert Hart, and says that if Great Britain accepts these assurances, as the best solution discoverable, we shall not have to wait long for other flagrant breaches of Treaty rights.

Obituary.

The death is announced of Prince Albrecht of Prussia, the Regent of the Duchy of Brunswick.

Russia.

The anti-Jewish organisation in Odessa has placarded the city urging patriots to exterminate the Jews.

The population is most alarmed.

A DISHONEST COMPROMISE.

CONVICTED OF THEFT.

Cheung Lam Hing, who gave his birth place as Japan and his occupation as assistant commander on board the steamer "Canton" was charged before Mr. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a box containing \$300 worth of fishing line, the property of a merchant residing at 44, Kowloon Street; two blankets, valued at \$12, the property of a merchant carrying on business at 145, Des Vaux Road Central; a gold finger-ring, valued at \$37, the property of the commander of the same vessel, and pawning the ring without the owner's authority. All this was alleged to have occurred between Thursday and Friday last. The defendant pleaded guilty to all, but the last two charges. It appeared from the evidence heard that accused was about to leave the employ of the ship. Before doing so, however, he asked the commander for the loan of his ring, saying that it would be returned later. Defendant then made preparations to leave the ship. On board the vessel at the time was a case containing expensive fishing line and some blankets, which were consigned to some other port. Defendant called a sampan, had the property mentioned above carried on to it, and the sampan, and cleared. The things were missed some hours later and a report made to the police. Somehow on either side defendant heard that the police were after him and he promptly returned the case of fishing line to the shipper and sent the commander the pawn ticket for his ring. Sergeant Egan, after long searching found defendant walking along Bonham Street yesterday afternoon and took him in charge. His Worship sentenced the man to six months' hard labour.

THE LAUNCH COLLISION.

COXSAIN UNDER MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE.

Wong Shing, coxswain, of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's steam launch "Mike," appeared on remand before Mr. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court, this forenoon, charged with the manslaughter of two children, in Wanchai Bay, on the night of the 10th inst.

Mr. C. F. Dixon, of the office of Mr. John Hastings, appeared on behalf of the defendant. It will be remembered that this case arose out of a collision between defendant's launch and a sampan, the latter being at anchor at the time. The result of the collision was that the sampan was turned over and two children were drowned. Defendant held that the sampan exhibited no lights, while the sampan people contended that there was a light burning just before the collision occurred.

Mr. Dixon submitted that he knew nothing about the case and asked for another adjournment.

His Worship said that he did not know at present what would be done with the case; he might hold a death inquiry instead.

The next hearing of the case was set down for Friday, at 2.15 p.m. Bail \$500.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 15th at 11.45 a.m.—The barometer has fallen considerably over N.E. Japan, and risen slightly over S. China.

Pressure is almost uniform, and departures from the normal small in amount. It is highest over N. China in the West, and over the Pacific to the S.E. of Japan in the East. It is slightly lower over the N. part of the Sea of Japan, and in the neighbourhood of S. Formosa, than elsewhere.

Gradients are slight generally.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, E. or variable winds; light; showery.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Halung, same as No. 1.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

AUSTRALIAN TRADE AGENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—I have perused your leading article of August 21st respecting the past spasmodic, erratic and for the most part futile efforts, of various Australian Government Trade Agents, with considerable pleasure.

I am interested in the lumber trade. I had been advised of the arrival in Shanghai of the Queensland agent and visited him. I was shown an extensive set of timber samples and permitted the use of an interesting booklet, printed by his Government, concerning forestry. Afterwards the agent was able to place me in direct communication with two of the principal lumber men of Queensland and furnished me with recent ruling market rates of many of the lines. A quick inquiry happening a few days afterwards, without hesitation, a cable was despatched by him, and I was able to do some small opening business.

I have read somewhere concerning two men writing a book on identical lines; there is an incident of similarity. In your leader you say that "if an Australian State hopes to establish a permanent and mutually remunerative connection with Hongkong, it must have a resident agent who is not merely an official nominee but directly in touch with the merchants of his own country, with an office for the display of the chief products of his State, and should be in a position to book orders," and you recommend that the agent "should be capable of giving advice respecting exports and imports; in fact, stand as a perpetual Australian exposition of Colonial products." All that you suggest has been carried out here in Shanghai for the Queensland Government prior to the publication of your article. I was quite struck with the display of leathers, meats and general food stuffs.

As an old British resident of China I am pleased to notice the progress of our young branches in the Southern Seas, and was gratified to read in the "Times" of August 5th that over three-fifths of the imports into Australia last year, amounting to many millions sterling, were received from the old Country.

I agree so heartily with your sagacious and practical leader that I felt it my duty to send this letter, more especially as so many of the methods indicated by you to foster trade between Australia and China are being carried out in this centre.

I enclose my card and remain—Yours truly,

CEDAR.

Shanghai, September 6th, 1906.

A TRAMWAY CASE.

IS AN OFFICE COOLIE A WORKMAN?

Li Kam, an office coolie, said to be employed in Messrs. Douglas Lapraik's office, was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazledorn, at the Police Court this morning, with refusing to pay his tram fare while travelling on "car No. 36," yesterday, between Whitty and Arsenal Streets. The facts of the case, as alleged, were that defendant was deputed to board a workman's car each day and to note whether the cars were patronised by workmen. Yesterday, when the conductor asked for his fare, defendant, it was said, tendered five cents—the fare of an ordinary workman. Defendant did not look like a workman and as he refused to pay first-class fare he was given in charge. His Worship held that defendant was not an artisan or a mechanic and had no business on a workman's car. If he wanted to travel on a workman's car he must travel first-class and pay a first-class fare. A representative of the Tramway Company said he did not want to press the charge, and his Worship discharged the defendant.

YELLOW FEVER.

PANAMA CANAL AND HONGKONG.

The following circular despatch from Lord Elgin to the Governor of Hongkong is printed in the current issue of the "Gazette":—

Downing Street,

1st March, 1906.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose three copies of a pamphlet on the "Prevention of Yellow Fever" which has been prepared at my request by Professor Robert Boyce, M.B., F.R.S., Professor of Pathology in the University of Liverpool, in the light of recent experience gained at New Orleans and in British Honduras.

2. I am anxious that this pamphlet should be circulated as widely as possible in the Colony under your Government, and I shall be glad if you will inform me how many copies will be required for the purpose.—I have, etc.,

ELGIN.

Appended to the above is the following minute of the Principal Civil Medical Officer:—

Yellow fever has not hitherto been met with in this Colony.

The climatic conditions are favourable. The *Stegomyia fasciata* has not been found here but the *Stegomyia scutellaris*, which is merely a variety of the same species, is widespread throughout the Colony. Arguing from the analogy of malaria, which may be conveyed by any variety of anopheles, we may assume that if yellow fever was introduced here it would spread readily.

The anti-malarial measures which are now being taken by the Government tend also to reduce the number of mosquitoes generally (including the *Stegomyia*) and so reduce the liability of the spread of yellow fever, should it be introduced.

I believe we have at present no line of steamers trading direct to yellow fever infected ports.

As Sir Patrick Manson has pointed out, the opening of the Panama Canal will almost certainly lead to the introduction of the infection of yellow fever into Asia, and it behoves us therefore to keep down the number of mosquitoes as much as possible, so that when this great work is completed we shall not be caught unawares.

THE "SEGOVIA" DISABLED.

The Hamburg American liner *Segovia*, reports the *Singapore Free Press*, of 8th inst., lying at anchor off Pedro Branca Rocks, near the Horsburg light, entirely disabled.

Captain Scott, of the British steamer *Amherst*, arrived here late yesterday evening with the Chief Officer of the *Segovia* aboard. When the *Amherst* was passing the lighthouse he was signalled "stand by" and then the chief officer and two passengers from the *Segovia* came on board. The former reported that his vessel, while on her way to Hongkong from Singapore, broke down when 21 miles out, and he wished to be brought back to Singapore to report the accident to the agents, Messrs. Behn Meyer and Co., and obtain assistance, as the breakdown was a bad one. Capt. Scott of course brought his unexpected passengers on to Singapore.

The *Segovia* is a German vessel of 3,796 tons and arrived here on Wednesday from Hamburg, leaving on Thursday evening for China.

It is understood that the break is in one of the shaft tunnels, which is somewhat serious, and the vessel will probably have to go into dock. A Tanjong Pagar tug was sent out to her.

THE IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

The writer of "Notes and Comments," in the *N. C. D. News* of 10th inst. says:—It will be noted with satisfaction that the China Association in England has taken up the matter of the Customs administration and has urged joint action on the part of the Treaty Powers to restore the condition of affairs which existed before the issue of the Decree appointing their Excellencies, Tsch Liang and Tang Shao-yi Comptrollers-General of Customs. Enough has been said in these columns to show that there is no longer any foundation for the Chinese contention that the appointment was merely a matter of internal organization. There is considerable difference between the position of the Warships, which did little more than countersign, or act as a Board of Advice to Sir Robert Hart, and the position now taken up by the Japanese, which not only issue orders direct to the service, but studiously ignores in every possible way the existence of the Inspector-General. At present the material damage done to the international interests represented by the foreign control of the Customs may not be great; but the thin end of the wedge has already been inserted by the expenditure required for the overpaid staff. There is a legitimate fear on the part of foreigners that, in view of the excessive activity already shown by the Comptrollers-General, they are not usurping Sir Robert Hart's place merely to relieve a zealous official of work. Apart from the possible effect the new régime may have on the service of China's loans, any relaxation in the integrity of the management of the Customs is bound to prejudice very seriously foreign trade with China. The China Association is well advised to urge prevention rather than a policy of *laissez faire*, which only leads to more drastic measures and more strained relations in the end.

On the 11th inst. the following further comments appear in our Shanghai contemporary:—It is satisfactory to note that the British Press is not minded to sit down quietly under the rebuff administered by the Chinese Government to foreign prestige generally and to Great Britain's status in the Far East especially by the action of the new "Comptrollers-General" of Customs. Yesterday, *The Times* published a strong article on the subject and did not hesitate to demand that the Edict of May 9 should be revoked or superseded. Here in China we can heartily welcome this strenuous support of the cause we have so much at heart. There is little room for doubt that the Home Government is alive to the situation, and it is probable that the vigorous Memorandum of the China Association, backed by the unanimous voice of the Imperial Press, will provide the Cabinet with the momentum they seem to lack of themselves which is necessary to inaugurate a more determined policy in the Far East.

From the Diplomatic correspondence on the subject of the Imperial Maritime Customs it will be seen that in our Peking Legation at least no doubt was entertained regarding the seriousness of the Edict. In enclosure No. 9, Mr. Carnegie receives from Prince Ching the assurance that the appointment of the Comptrollers-General "does not make any change in the Loan Agreement." That assurance is being broken afresh every day by the Comptrollers-General. There is no question of dragging the Chinese Government into making concession or adopting a new policy against their will. We demand only the due observance of promises and Treaty obligations. Great Britain and the British public remain well disposed towards China and anxious to promote her political and material welfare, but no Western nation can tolerate on the part of the Chinese Government a subtle policy of slights and pinpricks calculated to impair the prestige of her subjects throughout the Chinese Empire.

In a recent issue of the *Hongkong Telegraph* we gave the account of the arrest of a Chinaman named Tang Chu, of No. 22, Cheung Sun Street East, who was alleged, with others not in custody, to have assaulted two coolies in a house in Holland Street, West Point, with knives, which necessitated their removal to hospital. Tang was brought up at the Police Court, yesterday, on two charges: Cutting and wounding, and being a member of the Triad Society. Tang denied both charges, but information reached Inspector Collett that defendant had no animus against the two complainants, but that he was deputed by the Society to give the two coolies a thrashing. His Worship sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour for keeping the men, and to four months' hard labour and six hours' stocks for belonging to an unlawful society.

SHIPPING COMPETITION.

POSITION OF THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

With reference to the recent Memorandum issued by the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade, dated June 29th, the Yokohama papers publish the subjoined correspondence. The first letter, dated Tokio, August 28th, is addressed to the Chairman of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade by Mr. S. Iwanaga, Managing Director of the N.Y.K. It is as follows:—

My attention has been drawn to the publication in the foreign Press of Yokohama of a Memorandum adopted last June, and addressed by the Board to the Chambers of Commerce with whom the Board is in correspondence.

I learn that, being interviewed by a member of the *Chugai Shogyo Shimpo's* staff, I am supposed to have said that it is the duty and the object of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to check the arrogance of foreign shipowners eastward of the Suez Canal, and I further learn that your accepting this statement of my views as correct, made it one of the themes of the said Memorandum. I also learn that your Board regards this alleged utterance of mine as reflecting the views of the Directorate of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

May I be permitted to say, in the first place, that when I granted an interview to the journal in question, I acted entirely in my private capacity, so that my expressions are not to be taken as representing in any sense the opinions of my fellow-directors, and, in the second, that I did not use the language ascribed to me.

What I said was: that in view of the support extended to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha by the Japanese nation, it was the company's duty to struggle for an honourable position eastward of the Suez Canal, and not allow itself to be deterred by the strength and organised experience of the foreign companies with which it had to compete.

It would be a matter of much pain to me did my foreign friends, of whom I have the good fortune to possess many, and I had employed such language as that attributed to me, and I therefore desire to record my denial.

The article in the *Chugai Shogyo* appeared without my having an opportunity of reviewing it before publication, and shortly after its appearance I left Tokio on a business visit to Karafuto. Had I supposed that a newspaper report would have been so gravely viewed, I would have hastened to make this correction immediately, but the Memorandum of your Board shows that greater reliance was placed on the accuracy of the published interview than what is generally given to similar publications.

Another matter discussed at considerable length by the Memorandum seems to have been based on a misapprehension. The authors of the Memorandum appear to have laboured under the impression that I claimed for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha a monopoly of the maritime carrying trade between Yokohama and Shanghai, and that I denied the right of any other company to compete on that line. I cannot find that even that the words ascribed to me by my interviewer warrant such a construction, and I beg most emphatically to disavow any assertion of such a strange doctrine. It is my opinion, and I sought to convey that opinion clearly to my interviewer, that the N.Y.K., having paid heavily for the position previously held by a foreign company on that line, and having, through a long series of years built up a business of considerable importance and value, should now struggle with its utmost energy to retain in the face of all competition, the advantages it has won in a similar way as foreign lines have done in other ports where they have established themselves.

The high seas are open to all, and I confidently affirm on behalf of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, that it claims for itself no right of competition which it does not frankly concede to others, and it seeks no advantages which it cannot earn in friendly and straightforward rivalry.

May I ask you to accept these assurances yourself and convey them to the members of your board in the hope that the same publicity may be accorded the direct expression of my views as that given to the Memorandum above referred to?

In reply, Mr. Charles V. Sale, Chairman of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade, addressed a communication in the following terms to Mr. Iwanaga:—

I am in receipt of your favour dated the 28th August, in reference to the Memorandum by the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade on the subject of Shipping Competition. In explanation of our action, I refer to the *Chugai Shogyo Shimpo* of the 13th June, where the series of articles commences with the words:—

"Competition on the four principal Steamship lines."

"Spoken by Iwanaga Shoichi, Managing Director of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha."

In addition to this direct statement, the whole series of articles is very complete and minute in its details regarding the business of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, their plans, prospects, and policy. These circumstances, together with the fact that a discussion of your remarks in the local Press elicited no denial from yourself or the Company, certainly seemed sufficient to justify this Board in regarding the views as those of your directorate, and I may add that the national importance of your Company gives great weight to any statements so apparently authoritative as those in question. If, however, the interview had been less circumstantial in its particulars and more informal in its manner, the remarks would not have received such serious consideration.

The Committee of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade have much pleasure in according to your request that copies of this correspondence will be given the same publicity as in the case of the original Memorandum.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S INTELLIGENCE.

Noon.

Buyers:—Canton Insurances \$324, H.K. C., and M. Steamboats \$28, Indo-China \$74, Shell Transports 27/6, China Sugars \$18, Kowloon Wharves \$10 1/2, Shanghai Docks \$12, 108, Humphreys Estates \$11 1/2, Dairy Farms \$17, Tramways \$2 1/2.

Sellers:—Hongkong Banks \$800, Unions \$785, Hongkong Fires \$377, China and Manila \$24, Douglasses \$47, Raubs \$81, Hongkong Docks \$33, Hongkong Lands \$110, West Points \$50, Cottons \$3 1/2 ex div, China Borneos \$10 1/2, China Providents \$9.60, Green Islands \$22, Electric \$15, Ices \$23.60, Ropes \$29, China Light and Power \$14, Powells \$10 1/2.

Sales:—West Points \$50.

Nominal:—National Banks \$47, China Fires \$93, Hongkong Wharves Tls. 2.10, Hongkong Hotels \$115, A. S. Watsons \$13.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 14th inst.:—"Business continues restricted and but little has been done during the past week, while rates have undergone no material change."

Banks.—A further depreciation in Hongkong and Shanghai Banks has taken place, no doubt due to the steady rise in exchange. Shares are obtainable at \$800. The London quotation is unchanged. Nationals continue steady and are negotiable at \$47.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have ruled very quiet at \$785, there being sellers at this rate. In Cantons sales are reported at the reduced rate of \$320. North Chinas are easier and can be had at Tls. 87 1/2. Yangtszes are without business and unchanged.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires were inquired for during the early part of the week at \$127 1/2, but towards the close a slightly easier feeling prevails and sellers predominate at this price. China Fires are quoted at \$93.

Shipping.—Sales have been effected of Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboats at \$28, at which price there are further buyers. Both Douglasses and China and Manilas are unaltered. Indo-Chinas were reported to have changed hands at \$74. The Shanghai quotation is Tls. 54 1/2. Shell Transports are wanted at 27s. 6d.

Refineries.—China Sugars have receded, but are in demand at \$158. Luxons are procurable at \$22. In the North Perak Sugars were sold at Tls. 85.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings continue quite at Tls. 10. Raubs have been done at advancing rates up to \$8 1/2 and at the close they are offering at \$8 1/2.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks after sales at \$135 have declined to \$133. Shanghai Docks have ruled very firm throughout the week with buyers and no sellers at Tls. 108 each. Business has also been done forward at a point or so above this quotation. Kowloon Wharves were purchased at \$102 1/2 and are now quoted at \$103. Hongkong Wharves were placed at Tls. 240 ex dividend.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands continue dull and without business at \$110. Kowloon Lands and West Points are procurable at quotations. Hongkong Hotels are in request at \$115.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos after sales at Tls. 77 are now in demand at Tls. 76. Latest quotations for other Northern Mills are as follows:—Internationals Tls. 68, Latou Kung Mows Tls. 85 and Soey Chees Tls. 335. Hongkong Cottons are quoted at \$13 1/2 ex dividend.

Miscellaneous.—Green Islands have been dealt in to some extent at \$22. China Borneos are slightly easier at \$10 1/2. A fair investment business has been done in China Providents at \$9.60 and China Light & Powers at \$10 1/2. South-China Morning Posts have improved to \$22 and Watsons were booked at \$13. We have nothing else to report under this heading.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	2 1/2 5/16
Do do	2 1/2 1/16
Do do	2 1/2 1/16
France—Bank T.T.	2 1/2 1/16
America—Bank T.T.	132
India—Bank T.T.	2 1/2 1/16
Do do	16 1/2
Hongkong—Bank T.T.	73
Singapore T.T.	6 1/2 1/16
Yokohama—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	13 1/2

Buying.

1 month's sight L.C.	2 1/2 1/16
3 months' sight L.C.	2 1/2 1/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	54
1 month's sight do	54
10 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	23 1/2
4 months' sight Franco	280 1/2
6 months' sight do	282 1/2
4 months' sight Germany	22 1/2
4 1/2 Silver	3 7/16
Bank of England rate	4 1/2
Sovereigns	9 1/2

To-day's Advertisement.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.
A GRAND PROMENADE
CONCERT
will be held on the
VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND,
on
THURSDAY,
September 20th, at 9.15 P.M.,
and if wet that night, then on Friday,
the 21st September.

Tickets (\$2 and \$1)
may be obtained from Volunteer Headquarters
and from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh,
Hongkong, 15th September, 1906.

Intimations.

THE
ROBINSON PIANO
CO., LD.,
ARE SHOWING

HIGHEST CLASS
PIANOS,

THE LEADING MAKERS
OF
THE WORLD.

Steinway,
Bechstein,
Bluthner,
Winkelmann,
Collard & Collard,
Hopkinson,
Haake,
Krauss, & Co.

CASH OR CREDIT,

OR ON

HIRE FROM \$10 PER MONTH
INCLUSIVE.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1906.

H. PRICE & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.



HESITATE NO
LONGER.

SEND, CALL OR TELEPHONE

FOR

Per Case,

H. Simpson & Co.'s HOUSE.

OR LORDS White Seal...\$16.00

D. & J. McCallum's PER.

FECTION ... 16.00

KING EDWARD VII ... 15.50

CLUB ... 14.00

Whiskies that are noted every-
where for excellence and purity.

MIX WITH TANSAN.

H. PRICE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
12, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone No. 135.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1906.

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.
JOINT SERVICES.FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	16th September.	
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"MENELAUS"	27th "	
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	27th "	

The S.S. "Calchas" is due here on the 16th inst., from Singapore.

HOMeward.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"PELEUS"	18th September.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"CYCLOPS"	25th "	
* HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & L'POOL	"KINTUCK"	30th "	

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMER	TO	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"NINGCHOW"	29th September.	

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMER	TO	DATE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"NINGCHOW"	29th September.	

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI	"NANCHANG"	18th September.	
MANILA	"TAMING"	18th "	
SHANGHAI	"SHAOSING"	20th "	
TIENSIN	"LIANGCHOW"	21st "	
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CHINGTU"	22nd "	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	26th "	

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly
qualified Surgeon is carried.Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian
Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1906.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila—Saloon amidships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	R. Almond	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 22nd Sept., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 29th Sept., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1906.



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship	About
"SOUTH AMERICA"	10th October.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1906.

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,
THE LATEST METHOD
of the
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY,
37, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905.TSIN TING.
LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.
STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.
REASONABLE FEES.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1904.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA
EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

HOME-LINE.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	TO SAIL.
BRISGAVIA	SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	28th September.
* HABSURG	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	29th September.
SEGOWIA	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	Beginning of October.
SITHONIA	SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	14th October.
C. FERD. LAEISZ	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	28th October.
ANDALUSIA	SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	13th November.
AMBRIA	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	22nd November.

HOMeward.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	TO SAIL.
HELVETIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG, Via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO	15th September.
* SCANDIA	NAPLES, HAVRE, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, Via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO	20th September.
LIBERIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG, Via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO	26th September.
SENEGAMBIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG, Via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO	2nd October.
SUEVIA	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG, Via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO	16th October.
* HABSURG	NAPLES, HAVRE and HAMBURG, Via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO	30th October.
BRISGAVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG, Via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO	13th November.
SITHONIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG, Via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO	27th November.
RHENANIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG, Via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO	11th December.

* This steamer, specially built for the tropics, has splendid accommodation for first class
passengers. Very large, well ventilated cabins, each provided with two beds (no bunks), sofa,
table, two wardrobes, electric fans, etc., large elegantly furnished saloons,
smoking room, etc.The steamer is lighted throughout by electricity and carries Doctor, Stewardess and
Washermen.The "RHENANIA" is to run regularly from Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong,
Singapore, Penang and Colombo to Suez, Port Said, Naples, Havre and Hamburg, to be
followed by s.s. "HABSURG," s.s. "HORNSTADT," s.s. "SCANDIA," and s.s. "SILEZIA."

COAST SERVICE.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	TO SAIL.
DAPHNE	NAGASAKI AND WADIVOSTOCK	Beginning of October.
KOWLOON	SHANGHAI AND CHINKIANG	To follow.
LYDIA	SHANGHAI AND CHINKIANG	To follow.

* Taking Cargo at through rates to Tsingtao and Chemulpo.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
HONGKONG OFFICE.

For steamers of the Coast Service marked * to

SIEHMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1906.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	TUESDAY, 18th Sept., Daylight.
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	TUESDAY, 18th Sept., 3 P.M.
TIENSIN	"CHIPSING"	TUESDAY, 18th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	TUESDAY, 18th Sept., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 21st Sept., 4 P.M.
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	THURSDAY, 27th Sept., 3 P.M.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan,
Jesselton and Labuan.These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Cebu, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1906.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"RADNORSHIRE"

will be despatched for the above Ports, on
or about the 18th instant.For Freight and Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1906.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at Manila, Timor, Port Darwin and
Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to
Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIAN"

Captain St. John George, will be despatched for
the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 29th
instant, at Noon.This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-
ber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-
sions, Ice, etc., throughout the voyage.This Steamer is installed throughout with
the Electric Light.A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of
passengers the steamers of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1906.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between
HONGKONG, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO
and IQUIQUE, via JAPAN PORTS.Will be sent to VALPARAISO if sufficient
inducement.

THE Steamship

"KASADO MARU," 6,000 tons.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other
Western Coast Ports of South America.The above Steamer has splendid Accom-
modation and is fitted throughout with Elec-
tric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.For further information, apply to
K. MATSUDA,
Manager,
Yokohama Building,
Hongkong, 11th September, 1906.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1906.

Consignees.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUTSANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered from alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after 4 P.M. the 15th instant, will be
landed at Consignees' risk and expense into
Godowns at East Point.No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1906.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN-MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GNEISENAU,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous
and for extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may
be obtained.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before Noon,
TO-DAY.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after 17th of September, will
be subject to rent.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on MONDAY, the 17th of September,
at 9.30 A.M.All Claims must reach us before the 22nd of
September, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1906.

Intimations.

BLACKHEAD & CO.,
HATCHERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS.GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c. &c. &c.Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.EVERY KIND OF
SHIPS' STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCKAT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1905.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,
司公隆廣李CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has re-opened their
FURNITURE STOREat
No. 35, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE
of every description can be made to
order in any design required.Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club,
Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A.
S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Firms and other leading
Establishments in the Colony, to whom refer-
ence may be made as to the Superior Work-
manship and Materials of the Furniture, &c.,
supplied.Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as
follows:—"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI
KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to
our Dispensary and gave us every satis-
faction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and
CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1906.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is a charge of research and experiment, when
all nature's gifts are harnessed by the scientific
method, and the result is a discovery of great
importance, and one that will revolutionize
the medical world.The discovery is a new and reliable method of
treating all the most dangerous and difficult
cases of disease, and it is a discovery that
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GAMBLING IN SOCIETY.

CONSOLING REFLECTIONS FOR THE
PESSIMIST OF TO-DAY.History will parallel most things—especially
if things are not what they should be. It is
one of the soundest rules of life to withhold
one's confidence from the man who has dis-
covered a new evil. When the evil which he
believes to be unprecedented and unheard of
touches on society on any of the innumerable
forms of public taste and predilections,
scepticism becomes almost a duty. Whatever
else you may forget, please remember that
during the excavations of Pompeii large num-
ber of clogged dice were happened upon.
There is a good deal of comfort, and a most
salutary moral, in that fact.All round one, for instance, temperance
agitators are proclaiming that never was the
drink habit such a curse to England as at this
moment. Artists are inveighing against the
domination of portrait-painting. Musicians
believe that the trivialities of light opera are
more pervasive and demoralising to-day than
ever before. Dramatic critics are perfectly
certain that the stage was never so completely
under the way of glit, vulgarity, and the
"scenic artist." Social reformers speak as
though the passion for getting rich in a hurry
marked out this age from all others; and
men of letters have an impassioned conviction
that the raff of literature were kept in their
proper place by the healthier taste of former
times.

HOW OUR ANCESTORS LIVED.

And every one of them is hopelessly wrong.
Artists, for example, who believe that pure art
is suffering more at this moment from the
vanities of portrait-painting than at any pre-
vious period, may turn with profit to Kneller's
neat and comprehensive dictum, "Painters of
history make the dead live, but do not begin
to live themselves till they are dead. I paint
the living and they 'made me live.' Or they
may read that second-rate portrait-painter,
Vanloo, who, settling in London in 1733,
became so much the rage that 'the train of
carriages at his door was like that at the door
of a theatre,' gave five sittings a day, and ac-
cumulated a fortune in four years.As for the musicians and their certainty that
real music was never of so little account as
in the England of to-day; let them, let them,
before recommencing their lamentations, make
a study of the forty years of calumny, failure
and bankruptcy that Handel passed in the
England of the eighteenth century. With the
"decay of the drama" every one has even less
patience; it is too preposterously stale. China
knew it four hundred years ago. And so one
might go through the entire list. The world
has exhausted every vice, and committed all
the artistic sins, and the ghosts of our fore-
fathers must smile a grim smile when they
hear us pluming ourselves in the twentieth
century on our unparalleled wickedness, our
unique frivolities, our quite unheard-of de-
generacy.So that I cannot in the least agree with
Father Vaughan when he tries to make out
that the gambling mania which is sweeping
over English society is something peculiar to
the year 1906 in resultant harm. There may
possibly be details in it that have not occurred
before, and could not be paralleled from the
history, let us say, of the eighteenth century—
the great gambling age of English annals. If
so, I am not aware of them. It is constantly
said, for instance, that the extent to which
girls and young married women gamble now-
adays at bridge is entirely novel; but in the files
of the "Times" for 1797 you will find this
illuminating paragraph: "At some of our first
boarding-schools the fair pupils are now taught
whist and cassino"—not, one suspects, for
art's sake alone.

GAMBLING IN THE OLD DAYS.

And I rather fancy that all the other features
of the bridge mania, which are roundly
denounced as unprecedented, might, if exam-
ined, be found to be merely reproductions of
bygone follies. An impartial judgment would
probably go no further than to say that gam-
bling in English society has now scaled a
height unreachd since the most rollicking
days of the latter eighteenth century; that it
is certainly more widespread to-day than it
has been for the last seventy years; and that, while individual
losses are less sensational than they used to be,
the proportion of gamblers to population was
never at any time greater than at this moment.In small non-essentials there has, of course,
been a certain change. A hundred years ago
more than one peeress kept gambling shops
openly, and advertised them as such. To-day
it would be more correct to say that, though
many a titled woman's house is a gambling
shop in substance and practice, the fact is not
advertised. Shortly before Queen Victoria
came to the throne, Crockett's on St. James's
street, now the home of the Devonshire Club

